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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 226--79th Congress

Chapter 489--1st Session

S. 1036

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 226

MILITARY-LEAVE PAYMENTS. Provides for lump-sum payments for accumulated or accrued leave to Army and Navy officers who enter or reenter Government civilian service, and provides that no waiver of such leave shall deny entitlement to such payments. Makes these provisions retroactive to May 1, 1940.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 1036

May 21, 1945	S. 1036 introduced by Mr. Barkeley and referred to the Senate Committee on Civil Service.
September 13, 1945	Senate Committee reported S. 1036 without amendment. Senate Report 562. Print of the bill as reported. (Bill was reported while Senate was not in Session).
September 14, 1945	Discussed in Senate and passed without amendment.
September 17, 1945	Referred to the House Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as referred to the Committee. (Referred while the Senate was not in Session).
October 19, 1945	H. R. 4453 introduced by Mr. Wickersham and referred to the House Committee on Civil Service. (Companion bill). Print of the bill as introduced.
October 29, 1945	House Committee on Civil Service reported S. 1036 with amendments. House Report 1163. Print of the bill as reported.
November 5, 1945	Discussed and passed House as reported.
November 8, 1945	House and Senate Conferees appointed.
November 12, 1945	House received Congerence Report. House Report 1204. Discussed and agreed to Conference Report.
November 14, 1945	Senate agreed to Conference Report.
November 21, 1945	Approved. Public Law 226.

Hearings: House hearings were held on S. 1036 but were not published.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1036

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21, 1945

Mr. BARKLEY (for Mr. DOWNEY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

A BILL

To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act entitled "An Act making provisions for pay-
4 ment of employees of the United States Government, its
5 Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for
6 accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active
7 duty with the military or naval forces of the United States",
8 approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56

1 Stat. 200) , is further amended by adding at the end thereof
2 a new section as follows:

3 “SEC. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1,
4 1940, shall have entered upon active service in the Army,
5 Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their
6 respective components, may, while on terminal leave pending
7 honorable discharge from or release from active duty in
8 such service, enter or reenter employment of the United
9 States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the
10 District of Columbia (including any corporation created
11 under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly
12 controlled or wholly owned by the United State Government,
13 or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether
14 or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appro-
15 priated by Congress) , and, in addition to compensation for
16 such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and al-
17 lowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion
18 of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same
19 extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment.

20 “(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enact-
21 ment of this section, entered or reentered such employment
22 without having used all accumulated and current accrued
23 leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such
24 service had he not entered or reentered such employment,
25 shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of

1 War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be
2 entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay
3 and allowances to which he would have been entitled while
4 on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated
5 and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered
6 such employment.”

A BILL

To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

By Mr. Downey

MAY 21, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Civil Service

PAYMENT FOR LEAVE ACCRUED IN ARMED FORCES BY PERSONS BECOMING EMPLOYED BY THE GOVERN- MENT

SEPTEMBER 13, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Civil Service, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1036]

The Committee on Civil Service to whom was referred the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories, or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to permit persons who entered the military and naval forces subsequent to May 1, 1940, to accept employment in civilian positions under the Federal Government while on terminal leave pending discharge or release from active duty in such forces and, in addition to compensation for civilian employment, to receive pay and allowances from the armed forces for the period of their terminal leave to the same extent as if they had not become employed by the Federal Government. In addition, the bill provides that persons who entered the military or naval service subsequent to May 1, 1940, and who heretofore forfeited any portion of their accrued military leave by reason of having entered or reentered civilian employment under the Federal Government prior to the expiration of such leave, shall be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances so forfeited.

The dual compensation statutes have been construed to prohibit the receipt of military pay and allowances concurrently with compensation for services rendered as a civilian employee of the Government. Certain other provisions of law prohibit commissioned officers from holding civil office. In the act of August 1, 1941, as amended (56 Stat. 200), the Congress granted to Federal employees entering the

armed forces the right to receive payment for their accumulated or accrued annual leave concurrently with their military pay. The committee is of the opinion that it is equally as important that provision be made to permit payment for leave earned in the armed forces by persons who become reemployed before the expiration of such leave.

The necessity for this legislation is set forth in further detail in the following letter from the President of the Civil Service Commission:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1945.

HON. SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
Chairman, Committee on Civil Service,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DOWNEY: Further reference is made to your letter of May 23, 1945, requesting a report of the Commission's views regarding S. 1036, a bill to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories, or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

This bill is proposed as an amendment of the act of August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 200), which reads as follows:

"Employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including employees of any corporation created under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the United States Government, or any corporation, all the stock of which is owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States by voluntary enlistment or otherwise, shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their military pay, compensation in their civilian positions covering their accumulated or current accrued leave, or to elect to have such leave remain to their credit until their return from active military or naval service."

This act grants to Federal employees who enter military or naval service, the right to payment for their accumulated or accrued annual leave concurrently with receipt of their military pay. In the absence of this statute many Government employees would have forfeited the right to payment for such leave because of the dual compensation statutes (sec. 2 of the act of July 31, 1894, as amended, 5 U. S. C. 62; sec. 6 of the act of May 10, 1916, as amended, 5 U. S. C. 58, 59). In some cases employees could not be carried on the pay roll for the purpose of compensating them for accrued leave due to certain decisions of the Comptroller General to the effect that civilian service is incompatible with military service. The act of August 1, 1941, as amended, has been very beneficial to employees entering the armed forces.

S. 1036 would amend the act of August 1, 1941, as amended, by adding a new section designed to grant the same privilege to persons being released from the armed forces who desire to enter or reenter civilian positions prior to the expiration of their terminal military leave or furlough. It would also provide for the payment for such leave to persons who entered or reentered civilian service before the date of enactment of this legislation, and consequently did not use all of the accumulated and current accrued leave to which they would have been entitled as a result of such service.

At the present time it is not possible for military personnel on terminal leave to be appointed or restored to a civilian position in the Government and continue to be paid for that leave. Aside from the dual compensation statute, section 1222 of the Revised Statutes provides that "No officer of the Army on the active list shall hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and every such officer who accepts or exercises the functions of a civil office shall thereby cease to be an officer of the Army, and his commission shall be thereby vacated." In addition, the Comptroller General has held that it is incompatible for a person to be employed on active duty in a civilian position under the Government and also to be carried on the active rolls of the military service (22 Comp. Gen. 127; 20 Comp. Gen. 257; 18 Comp. Gen. 213). It is understood that Army Regulation

35-2320, which states that an enlisted man of the Army may not, in the absence of specific statutory authority, during the period of his enlistment, be employed in another capacity under the Government and receive pay therefor, other than the pay and allowances that accrue to him by reason of his enlisted status, follows a decision of the Comptroller General to that effect (3 Comp. Gen. 40).

The Commission believes that the Federal Government as an employer should set an example for the country in seeing that returning veterans are given every consideration for securing employment in positions for which they are fitted. To this end the Commission has adopted special procedures and practices whereby veterans are furnished prompt and accurate information on opportunities for Federal employment and are given special consideration in placements in Federal positions. As an indication of what has been accomplished along this line your attention is invited to the fact that approximately 15,000 veteran placements—original appointments and reappointments—were made in the Federal civil service during the month of April 1945. From the beginning of January 1943, through April 1945, placements of veterans in the Federal service totaled 343,020, an average of more than 12,200 a month over this 28-month period. In addition to its activities in connection with original placements of returning veterans, the Commission has been designated by the President to issue instructions to all Federal agencies with respect to reemployment rights under the Selective Training and Service Act of former Federal employees returning from military service. The number of World War II veterans restored to positions in the Federal service in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act during the 9-month period from July 1, 1944, through March 31, 1945, totaled 16,073, an average of more than 1,780 a month.

The Commission is of the opinion that there should be no unnecessary delay in promptly placing returning veterans in Federal positions whenever they desire to enter or reenter Federal employment. As indicated above, under existing law returning veterans who have accumulated military leave may not be employed in civilian positions until the expiration of such leave. In some instances terminal military leave covers several weeks. Not only are the veterans delayed in securing employment but in many cases their services are urgently needed by Federal agencies. In view of the fact that the number of persons being released from the armed forces will continue to increase, this situation will become more aggravated. Accordingly, the Commission believes that the proposed legislation is highly desirable and recommends its enactment.

The Commission has been informed by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL, *President.*



Calendar No. 561

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1036

[Report No. 562]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21, 1945

Mr. BARKLEY (for Mr. DOWNEY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

SEPTEMBER 13, 1945

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of September 12, 1945, by Mr. DOWNEY, without amendment

A BILL

To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act entitled "An Act making provisions for pay-
4 ment of employees of the United States Government, its
5 Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for
6 accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active
7 duty with the military or naval forces of the United States",
8 approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56

1 Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof
2 a new section as follows:

3 “SEC. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1,
4 1940, shall have entered upon active service in the Army,
5 Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their
6 respective components, may, while on terminal leave pending
7 honorable discharge from or release from active duty in
8 such service, enter or reenter employment of the United
9 States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the
10 District of Columbia (including any corporation created
11 under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly
12 controlled or wholly owned by the United States Govern-
13 ment, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof,
14 whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds
15 appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensa-
16 tion for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay
17 and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired
18 portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the
19 same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such
20 employment.

21 “(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enact-
22 ment of this section, entered or reentered such employment
23 without having used all accumulated and current accrued
24 leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such
25 service had he not entered or reentered such employment,

1 shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of
2 War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be
3 entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay
4 and allowances to which he would have been entitled while
5 on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated
6 and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered
7 such employment."

[Report No. 562]

A BILL

To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

By Mr. DOWNEY

MAY 21, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Civil Service

SEPTEMBER 13, 1945

Reported without amendment

22. PERSONNEL. Sen. Downey, Calif., and others discussed S. Res. 172, and Sen. Downey stated "We are faced with such questions as how they are going to be supported, how they can find jobs, how they will be educated, how many of them will wish to go on farms" (p. 8737). (See item 20.)

Passed without amendment S. 102, to provide for counting military service of certain employees of the legislative branch in determining eligibility for civil-service status (pp. 8737-8). This bill was reported during recess (S. Rept. 560) (p. 8735).

Passed without amendment S. 576, to eliminate the 1-year time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service may be recommended for classification (p. 8738). This bill was reported during recess (S. Rept. 561) (p. 8735).

Passed without amendment S. 1036, to provide for payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military service who enter or re-enter civilian U.S. employment (pp. 8738-9). This bill was reported during recess (S. Rept. 562) (p. 8735).

Passed with amendment S. 405, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so that an employee may elect to receive full credit for his military service towards retirement (p. 8739). This bill was reported during recess (S. Rept. 563) (p. 8735).

Passed with amendment H.R. 3256, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to protect retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces (p. 8739). This bill was reported during recess (S. Rept. 564) (p. 8735).

23. ADJOURNED until Tues., Sept. 18, 1945 (p. 8746).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

Extension of remarks of

24. GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION. / Rep. Pittinger, Minn., urged reorganization in the executive branch and inserted a Washington Evening Star news item on Comptroller General Warren's testimony on this subject (pp. A4203-4).

25. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted a Union Farmer article and a letter by Dr. M.E. Garnsey (Univ. of Colo.) favoring an MVA (pp. A4189-90).
Rep. Barrett, Wyo., inserted a Mitchell (N.Dak.) Gazette editorial urging care in consideration of this project (p. A4204).

26. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Guffey, Pa., on post-war farm production and including a Farmers Defender article "The Future of Farmers" (pp. A4188-9).

27. SURPLUS POTATOES. Sen. Brewster, Maine, inserted the potato-growers committee recommendations on the disposal of surplus supplies of white potatoes (p. A4183).

28. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Brewster, Maine, inserted Sen. Hart's (Conn.) address "Some Aspects of Foreign Commerce" (pp. A4184-5).

Extension of remarks of Rep. McDonough, Calif., urging establishment of a free port in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., area to further Central and South American trade (p. 4199).

29. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. Sen. Tunnell, Del., inserted Sen. Guffey's (Pa.) address criticizing Governor Martin's (Pa.) opposition to unemployment compensation and aid to veterans through rehabilitation, education, maintenance and education (p. A4183).

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BILLS INTRODUCED

30. CLAIMS. S. 1390, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., to limit the time within which damage actions may be brought by the U.S. To Judiciary Committee. (pp. 8727-8.)
31. POTATO PRICES. S. 1396, by Sen. Brewster, Maine, to amend the Act of 1938, for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in potatoes so as to provide an adequate and stable supply with fair prices for producers and consumers. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 8728.)
32. PUBLIC LANDS. S. 1387, by Sen. Hatch, N.Mex., relative to the disposition of public lands situated in Okla. between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of Tex. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 8728.)
H.R. 4065, by Rep. Bennett, Mo., to amend the act reorganizing the General Land Office. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 8760.)
33. EMPLOYMENT. S. 1389, to provide for returning to the States of the Employment Service facilities. To Education and Labor Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 8728-9).
34. HEALTH. H.R. 4059, by Rep. Patterson, Calif., to provide for the general welfare by making more adequate provision for the health and welfare of mothers and children. To Labor Committee. (p. 8760.)
35. PERSONNEL. H.R. 4069, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to provide for the protection of veterans and career-service employees in connection with reductions in force in the Federal service. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 8760.) (See item 2.)
36. WATER POLLUTION. H.R. 4070, by Rep. Spence, Ky., to provide for water-pollution-control activities in the U.S. Public Health Service. To Rivers and Harbors' Committee. (p. 8760.)
37. TERMINATION OF WAR. H. Con. Res. 85, by Rep. Boren, Okla., declaring the date of the termination of hostilities of the present war. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 8760.)

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

38. PUBLIC LANDS. Administration and use of public lands, pursuant to S.Res. 139. Pt. 14, Salt Lake City, Utah. Senate Public Lands and Surveys Committee.
39. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. S. 619, to provide for vocational education and retraining of youth and adults. Senate Education and Labor Committee.
40. PATENTS. Recording patent agreements and limiting patents to 20 years. H.R. 2630, H.R. 2631, and H.R. 2632. House Patents Committee.
41. SURPLUS PROPERTY. H.R. 3907, to provide for administration of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 by a Surplus Property Administrator. House Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Sept. 17: S. Judiciary, Government reorganization (ex.); H. Appropriations, deficiency (ex.); H. Interstate, brand names and newsprint.

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United States
of America

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1945

No. 161

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, September 10, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, in the quiet of this moment of prayer, we would make our souls the sanctuary of Thy spirit. Be Thou our chart and compass in all the complex problems of state. Endue with understanding and sympathy, as well as with a sense of stern justice, those who as Thy ministers in great capitals of the world are planning peace and plenty for lands torn and uprooted by the ghastly horrors of war.

Grant us brotherhood, not of words but of acts, not bounded by barriers of tongue—a brotherhood that sees that freedom must be nurtured or it dies, that if our brethren anywhere are oppressed we are oppressed, that if they hunger we hunger. As workers together with Thee, teach our hearts and our hands to build, in these our days, that city where Thou shalt dwell with man, where darkness and sorrow and pain and want shall be no more. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, September 12, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3660. An act to provide for financial control of Government corporations; and

H. R. 3974. An act to provide for termination of daylight saving time.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the bill (H. R. 3907) to provide for administration of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 by a Surplus Property Administrator, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE FILED DURING THE RECESS

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 12th instant,

Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Civil Service, to which were referred the following bills, reported them on September 13, 1945, and submitted reports thereon:

S. 102. A bill to amend section 2 (b) of the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to provide for counting military service of certain employees of the legislative branch in determining the eligibility of such employees for civil-service status under such act; without amendment (Rept. No. 560);

S. 405. A bill to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended; with an amendment (Rept. No. 563);

S. 576. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service pursuant to such act may be recommended for classification; without amendment (Rept. No. 561);

S. 1036. A bill to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave; without amendment (Rept. No. 562); and

H. R. 3256. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 564).

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair appoints the Senator from Ken-

tucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] as the members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Pearl Harbor Attack, authorized by Senate Concurrent Resolution 27.

The Secretary will notify the House of Representatives of these appointments.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION FOR FLORAL WREATH ON OCCASION OF FUNERAL OF THE LATE SENATOR JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., of San Francisco, Calif., expressing appreciation on the part of the family of the late Senator Johnson, of California, for the floral wreath sent by the Senate on the occasion of his funeral, which was ordered to lie on the table.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

RESCISSIONS OF PORTIONS OF NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS (H. Doc. No. 286)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed rescissions of portions of appropriations available for the Navy Department and naval service for the fiscal year 1946 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ADJUSTMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust certain claims of postmasters for loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty," approved March 17, 1882, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the Alien Property Custodian transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of personnel requirements for his office for the quarter ending December 31, 1945 (with

accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Floyd W. Nelson, president of the Artesia Growers Association, Bell Flower, Calif., praying for the continuation of the present system of recruiting and distributing farm labor; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A telegram from Erwin Clarkson Garrett, of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., relating to the purchase of war bonds by members of the armed services; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Thirty-seventh Annual Governors' Conference, at Mackinac Island, Mich., favoring the location of the headquarters and capitol site of the United Nations organization at some place within the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A petition of several citizens of the States of California and Minnesota, praying for the completion of the monument to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the granite of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota; to the Committee on the Library.

A letter in the nature of a petition from F. W. Brown, Sr., of Pell City, Ala., relating to the secret of the atomic bomb; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A radiogram in the nature of a petition, from the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for reimbursement of a part of the war damage losses in the Philippines, and the extension of free trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States for a specified period, so as to provide immediate economic rehabilitation to the islands; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH:

A resolution adopted by mothers of infants receiving care at the South Boston (Mass.) nursery, favoring the enactment of legislation to continue the nursery to care for the children of men in the armed forces at South Boston (Mass.); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution adopted by Clinton Post, No. 523, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Clinton, Mass., favoring the enactment of legislation providing that a veteran of the armed forces be allowed to return to his former employment after discharge from the service, and that this right be not dependent upon the official date set for the end of the war; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition of sundry citizens of Duluth, Minn., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 599, to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages in periodicals, newspapers, radio, motion pictures, or any other form of alcoholic advertising; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

RESOLUTION BY NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, a national conference of civic organizations was held at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., on September 12, 1945, for the purpose of studying the full-employment bill. This conference adopted a resolution endorsing the full employment bill, S. 380, to establish a national policy and program for assuring continuing full employment in a free competitive economy, through the concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, labor, State and local

governments, and the Federal Government, and urging its early passage by the Congress. During the course of the conference Mr. Lewis G. Hines, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, in discussing the proposed legislation, said:

The 7,000,000 members of the AFL stand squarely behind the Murray bill, better known as the full-employment bill, now pending before Congress. The approval of the AFL for this legislation was contained in a statement presented by AFL President William Green to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency during the recent hearings. There is insistent need for this type of legislation to insure the perpetuation of free enterprise and sufficient employment for all who need work and are willing to work. Our membership has been fully apprised of the merits of this legislation through contacts with our national, State, and city bodies. Wide response from the millions of wage earners represented by the AFL reflects the demand of the American workers that this legislation should pass without delay.

Mr. President, I ask that the resolution which I have just mentioned, together with a list of the organizations represented at this conference, be appropriately referred and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the resolution and list of organizations represented at the conference were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF EARLY ENACTMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL (PROPOSED AND ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1945, WASHINGTON, D. C.)

The following statement is made by the undersigned in behalf of their organizations:

"Action to assure confidence in continuing full employment is necessary for the transition to peace and later. The sequence of temporary dislocation, postwar boom and final collapse are deadly threats to economic and social stability at home and to the maintenance of peace throughout the world.

"Dislocation and transition are already upon us. Millions of Americans are already turned out unwanted to look for jobs. Measures to alleviate these temporary hardships are necessary and should be taken immediately but confidence in postwar prosperity and stability is the essential to prompt and lasting recovery.

"Nothing can so foster that necessary confidence in the hearts of workers, farmers, business and professional people and all others as to know that their Government will, in their names, dedicate its full constitutional power to the performance of this duty.

"It is necessary and proper for the Government of the United States to adopt immediately legislation which will recognize the right of all Americans willing and able to work to useful, regular, remunerative, and full-time employment, and which will recognize the responsibility of the Government, acting on behalf of all the people, to assure opportunities to exercise that right.

"Legislation which will commit the power of the Federal Government to assure sustained full employment is the first step needed. Such legislation must contain these vital and indivisible principles:

"1. All Americans willing and able to work have the right to useful, remunerative, suitable, regular, and full-time employment;

"2. It is the responsibility and the duty of the Federal Government to assure, by whatever means are needful, that sufficient

employment opportunities exist for all Americans to exercise this right at all times;

"3. It is the responsibility and the duty of the Federal Government to coordinate the appropriate activities of the Federal Government in order to foster the highest possible sustained level of employment through private enterprise and to provide useful Federal investment and expenditure adequate to maintain full production and full employment.

"We urge the Congress of the United States to pass promptly legislation containing as a minimum these positive commitments and to this end we pledge our efforts and support."

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (TO DATE) WHICH SIGNED THE ABOVE JOINT RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL AT THE FULL-EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER 12, 1945

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
American Association of Social Workers.
American Federation of Labor.
American Jewish Congress.
Americans United for World Organization.
American Veterans Committee.
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
Congress of Industrial Organizations.
Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches.
Disabled American Veterans.
Hosiery Wholesalers National Association.
Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.
League of Women Shoppers.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
National Board, Y. W. C. A.
National Citizens Political Action Committee.

National Conference of Jewish Women.
National Consumers League.
National Council of Negro Women.
National Council of Scientific, Professional, Art, and White Collar Organizations.
National Council for the Social Studies.
National Education Association of the United States.
National Farmers Union.
National Lawyers' Guild.
National Urban League.
National Women's Trade Union League of America.

Non-Partisan Council of Alpha Kappa Alpha.
Progressive Businessmen, Inc.
Railway Labor Executives Association.
Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
Union for Democratic Action.
United Christian Council for Democracy.
United Council for Church Women.
United States Conference of Mayors.
United Steel Workers of America.
W. I. V. E. S.
Methodist Federation for Social Service.
Business Men of America, Inc.
National Catholic Welfare Conference.
Synagogue Council of America.

SENIORITY RIGHTS FOR SERVICEMEN

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, on the 13th of August 1945, the Grain Processors Union No. 18619, of the American Federation of Labor, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, adopted resolutions proposing that veterans of this war be given seniority rights in employment equal to the length of their service in the war. The story of this action appeared in the Cedar Rapids Tribune about August 17. The article tells the story concisely, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BROOKS] on behalf of himself, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Illinois makes necessary a change in the title of the bill.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the permanent appointment in the grades of general of the Army, fleet admiral of the United States Navy, and general in the Marine Corps, respectively, of certain individuals who have served in such grades during the Second World War."

INVESTIGATION OF ECONOMIC QUESTIONS AFFECTING CERTAIN STATES

The resolution (S. Res. 172) to investigate certain economic questions in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States resulting from termination of the war was announced as next in order.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I wish to ask the author of the resolution to explain it. I do not understand it. The proposal is to investigate the economic conditions resulting in a certain section of the country from the termination of the war. It strikes me that the economic conditions in several sections of the country need investigating. There must be some special reason why the proposed investigation is limited to only certain sections of the country, and I should like to know what the Senator who reported the bill has in mind.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I may say to my friend the Senator from Mississippi that I do have particular conditions in mind. The title of the resolution as given in the calendar is somewhat misleading. The question to be considered affects approximately 325,000 civil-service employees in the State of California. Being from that State, of course, I am particularly interested. It happens that California has more civil-service employees than does any other State in the Union. Most of them will be displaced from their positions because of the end of the war. We desire to have a clear, factual understanding regarding how many of them are housewives and will go back to their homes, how many of them are citizens of other States and will go elsewhere, how many of them will go back to school, and how many of them will enter various other activities in our economic life.

The resolution also calls for investigation of the condition of our soldiers and sailors. I believe California, next to New York, will have the greatest number of soldiers returning to its borders. In addition, it appears that from 250,000 to 500,000 young soldiers and sailors will settle in California. We are faced with such questions as to how they are going to be supported, how they can find jobs, how they will be educated, how many of them will wish to go on farms.

Perhaps I might disarm the Senator from Mississippi by calling to his attention the fact that no funds are requested in the resolution providing for the investigation. What we desire to do by it is to obtain a clear, factual understanding of some very critical problems existing in the West between the Federal Government and the States, and I may say to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi that I merely limited it to the Western States because there would not be time to have a Nation-wide investigation, and of course it is in the West that our interests lie.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I resent one insinuation contained in the remarks of the Senator from California. He seemed to intimate that I was going to object to the measure because the investigation might involve an appropriation. In other words, his observation left the impression that I am picayunish. I am not. The title of the resolution seemed to imply that the section of the country from which the Senator came has as a result of the war economic conditions which require an investigation. I do not think that his section is different from Michigan, New York, Illinois, or, possibly, Mississippi. I merely wanted to know what was behind the resolution. If the Senator wants an investigation to be made, and conditions justify it, I am willing to vote for any amount of money which may be necessary to conduct the investigation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, this measure deals with only a few of the States of the Union. It does not, as I understand, call for any appropriation. It seems to me, however, that if such an investigation is justified, it should apply to all States and all sections. With that thought in mind, it is my opinion that the resolution should be given careful consideration rather than be adopted on the call of the calendar. I do not believe that a measure of this nature should be passed on the call of the calendar.

Mr. DOWNEY. Will the Senator withhold his objection?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I withhold the objection for the time being.

Mr. DOWNEY. I may say to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia that conditions are exceedingly critical in the State of California. So far as I am concerned, I would not want to head a committee to investigate national conditions because it would preempt all my time, and it would be impossible for me to give all my time to the work necessarily involved. But, as a Senator from California, and desiring to perform my duty, I believe it to be my duty to undertake this proposed investigation and ascertain the necessary facts looking toward the relief of conditions in the West. If the Senator from Michigan or the Senator from West Virginia desires an investigation to be made concerning his State of course it is perfectly proper for him to ask for it. I can conceive of no reason why any Senator would be particularly interested in objecting to the resolution. The various groups in California such as the veteran groups, the farm groups, civil-service groups, groups concerned with Japanese resettlement, and other groups concerned with serious questions, are anxious that this investigation should proceed at the earliest opportunity. Unless the distinguished Senator from West Virginia has some reason in mind for objecting to the investigation being held with regard to conditions in California, I would appreciate his acquiescing in action on the resolution.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I would certainly aid the Senator from California in calling the matter up for special consideration. I do not think the resolution is of a nature which warrants its being adopted on a call of the calendar without first giving to it proper consideration. Therefore, I feel that I must ask that it go over.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I insist that the resolution be passed, considered, and acted upon. Only yesterday I received a telegram from San Pedro, Calif., as I recall, asking me to call on the Maritime Commission and secure the use of a vessel because 1,600 Negroes were ready to go to Africa and wanted immediate transportation. [Laughter.] There must be something wrong out there.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On objection, Senate Resolution 172 is passed over.

Mr. McCARRAN subsequently said: Mr. President, what action was taken by the Senate on Senate Resolution 172, Calendar No. 558?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It went over on objection by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB].

Mr. McCARRAN. I wish to give notice that if at any time that measure comes up I shall want to be heard and to object to it, because it is being covered entirely by another bill that is now before the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

INCLUSION OF MILITARY SERVICE IN DETERMINING CIVIL SERVICE STATUS OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

The bill (S. 102) to amend section 2 (b) of the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to provide for counting military service of certain employees of the legislative branch in determining the eligibility of such employees for civil-service status under such act was announced as next in order.

Mr. BILBO. Over.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi that there are on the calendar five bills dealing with the rights of returning soldiers to civil-service employment. Those bills were all reported by the Civil Service Committee unanimously. They are all supported by the various agencies of the Government interested in such matters, and they are also supported by the various veterans' organizations. I may say to the distinguished Senator that I believe a simple explanation would satisfy him as to the justice of the bills and the critical necessity of their passage. If the distinguished Senator wishes me to give an explanation of Senate bill 102 I shall be happy to explain it, and I believe the Senator will be convinced that the interests of the

veterans require that these bills be passed.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I will accept the explanation of the Senator from California.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California may proceed.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, Senate bill 102, which was introduced by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], is designed to amend the present law under which any legislative employee in a Senator's office, or in the Congress itself, upon 4 years of service is entitled upon appropriate showing to be placed on the classified list.

The Taft bill provides that if an individual has had such legislative experience for 2 years, and has been in the military service for 2 years he may, by reason of that 4-year service—two in legislative employment and two in the Army—be preliminarily qualified to enter the classified service.

If the distinguished Senator has any objection to a veteran being given that right, of course, I would want him to object to the bill. If he thinks the veteran should be helped to the extent provided, I should appreciate his allowing the bill to be passed on the Consent Calendar. Already there are returning veterans who have had 2 or 3 years' legislative experience, who want to be transferred to the classified list, but who cannot be. If this bill were enacted, they could be.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I offered my objection because Senate bill 102, introduced by the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is not in my file, and I did not know what it was about. I merely objected in order that I might be informed what was in the bill. Sometimes I think the civil service covers too much territory. I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield for any inquiry?

Mr. DOWNEY. Certainly.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understand the bill under consideration merely gives the soldier who has been absent from the country, and absent from his job, credit for the time he has been in service.

Mr. DOWNEY. That is true, with this limitation: Presently in order to be transferred to the classified list, a person must have 4 years in the legislative service. If he has had 2 years in the legislative branch and 2 years in the military service, the bill would qualify him to be transferred.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It gives him credit for his military service?

Mr. DOWNEY. It does.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (b) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 1212; U. S. C.; title 5, sec. 631 (b)), is amended by adding at the end of such subsection a new sentence as follows: "In the case of an individual who shall have held such a position in the legislative branch

for at least 2 years and who shall have been separated from such position for the purpose of entering the military or naval service, such individual shall be deemed, for the purposes of this subsection, to have held such position during the period within which he shall have served in the military or naval forces."

COVERAGE INTO CIVIL SERVICE IN CERTAIN CASES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 576) to amend the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service pursuant to such act may be recommended for classification, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That clause (1) of subsection (a) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 1212), is amended to read as follows: "(1) upon recommendation by the head of the agency concerned, and upon certification by such head to the Civil Service Commission that such incumbent has served with merit for not less than 6 months immediately prior to the date such office or position was covered into the classified civil service."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will not the Senator from California give us an explanation of the bill?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, under the civil-service laws, by Executive declaration certain positions could be covered into the classified civil service status. But that was only upon recommendation by the head of the agency concerned, within 1 year after the positions were covered into the classified service.

In certain cases the heads of agencies failed to carry out the mechanical and routine provisions by which Congress attempted to give to employees the right to be covered into the classified civil service lists. The pending bill gives such an employee the right to secure his position on the list. I shall read one paragraph from the report, which will perhaps make the matter plain:

The provisions of S. 576 would merely amend the act of November 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the 1-year time limit and permit agencies to recommend and certify such employees for classification without regard to the date on which their positions were covered into the classified service.

Do I make it clear?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAYMENT FOR ACCUMULATED OR ACCRUED LEAVE TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, be-

fore the expiration of such leave, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act making provisions for payment of employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active duty with the military or naval forces of the United States," approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their respective components, may, while on terminal leave pending honorable discharge from or release from active duty in such service, enter or reenter employment of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the United States Government, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensation for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment.

"(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enactment of this section, entered or reentered such employment without having used all accumulated and current accrued leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such service had he not entered or reentered such employment, shall, upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled while on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered such employment."

Mr. CORDON. May we have an explanation of this bill, Mr. President?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I am very glad to make an explanation. I can make the situation clearer by stating that in 1940, when we thought war was coming, Congress enacted a law by virtue of which a civil-service employee who had accrued annual leave, and was going into the military forces, could be on the military pay roll and the civilian pay roll at the same time. There is a general statute which forbids a person taking two salaries from the Federal Government at the same time. But Congress thought that, in view of the fact that civil-service employees were going into the Army, they should be entitled to draw from the Government their compensation during the time of their accrued leave, and at the same time receive military compensation.

In the pending bill we have the reverse of that situation. There are many men in the military service who, because of their duties, have had no leave. They may have 60 or 90 days' military leave coming to them. The bill would allow them to be paid for such leave, even though they have taken positions in civilian employment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CREDIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN COMPUTING LENGTH OF SERVICE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 405) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with an amendment, on page 2, line 7, after the word "substitute" to strike out the period and insert a colon and the words "Provided, That an employee may, at his option, receive full credit for all such military or naval service, without deposit, in lieu of the leave credit accorded herein, without reduction in annuity benefits", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 2 of section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out all of the said paragraph 2 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"In computing length of service for the purposes of this act, all periods of separation from the service, and so much of any leaves of absence as may exceed 6 months in the aggregate in any calendar year, shall be excluded, except leaves of absence granted employees while performing active military or naval service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States or while receiving benefits under the United States Employees' Compensation Act, and in the case of substitutes in the postal service credit shall be given from date of original appointment as a substitute: *Provided*, That an employee may, at his option, receive full credit for all such military or naval service, without deposit, in lieu of the leave credit accorded herein, without reduction in annuity benefits."

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, may we also have an explanation of this bill by the Senator from California?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, under present conditions, if an individual in the Army who has had civil-service employment desires, he can receive 6 months' credit at his civilian salary out of one calendar year in the retirement fund, without any payment to the Government. He presently has the right to elect to proceed either under his military salary by paying 5 percent of his salary into the fund or to accept 6 months' credit in the fund at his civilian rate of pay.

The pending bill will liberalize that law for the veteran. For the length of time any civil-service employee has been in the military service, he will be credited in the retirement fund either on the basis of his civilian pay, when he left employment, or his military pay, at his option. So what the Government is doing is to waive for a member of the military personnel the payment of his 5 percent during the time he was in the military service.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RETIREMENT RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3256) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments, on page 2, after line 7, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. Sections 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 12 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, are amended by striking out the words "June 30 of each year" wherever they appear in such sections, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "December 31 of each year": *Provided*, That interest shall not be compounded as of December 31, 1945.

And to renumber the sections.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the calendar.

DISCHARGE OF DOCTORS FROM THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, it is generally recognized that there is a serious shortage of doctors in this country. For the past few weeks I have been receiving letters from doctors in the armed forces indicating that there is really no need for their services.

This week, for instance, I have received a letter from a very distinguished surgeon of my State, who served overseas for a year and a half, who was brought back, and has been in a camp for 6 weeks. He states that during that entire time he has not been called upon for any service which a drug clerk with 6 months' experience could not perform. Doctors are very seriously needed at home.

This morning I have a letter signed by nine physicians, eight of them having the rank of captain, one the rank of lieutenant. They are in a camp in this country, and are writing about the conditions there, and about the absolute lack of any need for their services. Several of these men have been overseas, they have received decorations for service in combat, they have been awarded medals, but under the circumstances they are very tired of remaining in camp with nothing to do.

I wish to read the letter, omitting the names of the signers, because I want this matter called to the attention of the War Department. The letter was written on September 4, was addressed to me as a Senator, and is as follows:

DEAR SENATOR: This group of medical officers at an Army Air Force station hospital earnestly solicits your continued help toward effecting a fair, sensible method of release from the Army of medical officers. Our own American Medical Association exerts only feeble efforts toward the attainment of this goal, and consequently we turn to you with full confidence that you will make energetic representations in our behalf.

So that you may feel confident that your efforts will be expended toward correcting grave injustices to thousands of doctors and the civilian population, allow us to call to your attention that the medical profession responded most generously when this country was in need of their services, never questioning the requirements for the number of doctors needed as set down by the Surgeon General. After a few months in service, it became painfully apparent that the number of doctors was a gross overestimate. Disillusionment became more complete as the months and the years passed, and the doctors with very little work to do heard of frantic appeals by the War Department for more and more doctors. It is no idle estimate that the vast majority of doctors have led a very leisurely existence in the Army. It is, and has been, very common to have less than 2 hours of work to do per day. This state of affairs has existed in the majority of Army hospitals for over a year. In this deplorable situation, which is bad for energetic doctors used to a busy existence in civilian life, the doctor in the Army becomes restless, to say the least. When he hears of the crying need for more and more doctors and nurses, he becomes enraged beyond words. His bitterness and disgust can only be partially appreciated from his letters to Senators, Congressmen, commentators, and newspapers.

What the sequelae will be as a result of this short-sighted and stupid attitude of the authorities toward the medical profession is hard to say. This much is certain, however. It will be next to impossible for the Army, Navy, United States Public Health Service, and Veterans' Administration to obtain able doctors after the war. Numerous questionnaires circulated by the Army, relative to the desires of medical officers toward an Army career have met with a most emphatic "No." The pay, the politics, and the poor professional associations are enough to make any doctor shudder.

Allow us to further draw your attention to the artful defenses the Regular Army has prepared for any attack upon their hoarding of doctors. They will tell you of the huge number of patients in Army hospitals. Patients in convalescent hospitals are still counted as bed patients, even while they are home on convalescent furloughs of up to 90 days. New-born babies are counted as regular patients. Uncounted thousands of ambulatory cases are retained in hospitals long after they are ready for discharge. Some hospital commanding officers instruct their admitting officers to pack the hospital with patients. Cases are brought in for observation and prolonged "treatment" of minor conditions.

Although these facts are true, the Army still desires a ratio of 1 medical officer to every 165 men. Civilian medical care is adequately administered, in peacetime, by only 1 doctor per 1,000 individuals.

We fully appreciate your past cooperation and interest, as known to us through the press and the radio. We earnestly hope that you will continue your efforts to aid an honorable profession from being degraded by military politics.

The letter is signed by nine outstanding physicians. As I have said, eight of them are captains and one a first lieutenant. Several have had service overseas and have been awarded Distinguished Service Crosses.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have listened very carefully to the reading by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina of the excellent letter, and I am very much interested in the comments made in it by the doctors who wrote it. Some of us have received somewhat similar letters.

and certainly all of us feel that the release of the doctors from the services has been entirely too slow. The main thing in the letter that impressed me, aside from the statement respecting the lack of work for the doctors, and their desire to get home, was the statistical information contained in the next to the last paragraph of the letter, and if it is not asking too much, I wish he would read it again. I refer to ratio of men to medical officers in the services.

Mr. HOEY. The letter says:

Although these facts are true, the Army still desires a ratio of 1 medical officer to every 165 men.

Then the letter continues:

Civilian medical care is adequately administered in peacetime by only one doctor per thousand individuals.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I know that my distinguished colleague the Senator from North Carolina, will agree with me that we can go further than the writers of that letter have gone in respect to the ratio of doctors to civilians. In South Carolina there is 1 doctor, as I recall, for 2,570 individuals. I am not exactly familiar with the figure for North Carolina. I placed it in the record of the hearings in the Military Affairs Committee yesterday. I believe the ratio in North Carolina is 1 doctor to every 2,100 individuals.

Mr. HOEY. That is about correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. So the situation in those two States is even far worse than the doctors who wrote the letter believe it to be. They believe the ratio to be about 1 to 1,000.

Mr. President, I should like to add, with the Senator's permission, a brief comment, respecting the ratio of one doctor to 2,500 individuals in South Carolina and one doctor to 2,100 individuals in North Carolina. Those civilians are the mothers and the fathers, the sisters and the brothers of the enlisted men and officers in the armed services. Not only is the present situation of concern to the doctors themselves who are in the services and want to get out, but it is of deep concern to the personnel of both the Army and the Navy, because they believe that their families back home, for whom they have been fighting and for whom they have sacrificed so much, are not receiving proper medical care.

Mr. HOEY. I agree thoroughly with the Senator from South Carolina, and I thank him for his statement.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to supplement what the Senator from North Carolina has so ably presented. I think all of us have received letters from doctors in the services telling of their enforced idleness wherever they may be stationed, and the fact that they have very little to do. I have received many letters from communities in my own State telling of the desperate conditions those communities are in for lack of medical services. Only this morning I received a letter from the secretary of the State medical associa-

tion pointing out that there was bound to be great distress in the rural communities this winter if some of the doctors now in the military service were not released in time to get home to attend to the civilian population.

I think all of us want the armed services to have all the doctors they need, but we do not want them to keep doctors in idleness in the services while their communities at home are in desperate need of them. I hope the armed services will take steps to release men who are necessary in their home communities, not only doctors but others, and get them back there as soon as they can without any further encouragement from or legislation passed on the subject by the Congress.

Mr. HOEY. I thank the Senator from Vermont. The condition which he describes in his State is exactly the condition that obtains in North Carolina. For instance, I applied to the War Department the other day for the release of a doctor for a community in North Carolina with a population of 8,000, in which the doctor had died. There was not a single doctor in that community. So far the War Department has not granted the discharge of that doctor from the service. In that particular instance it was indicated that the doctor for whose release I asked had been on no active duty of importance for 6 weeks.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. I wish to say that I thoroughly agree with the statements made by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina as well as the distinguished Senator from Vermont. The situation which has just been explained to the Senate, including the statistics just given as applying to the Army, also applies to the Navy. The same situation exists with respect to the dentists and pharmacists. For example, one can hardly secure an appointment with a dentist to take care of an emergency situation, in less than 60 days. That has been my experience. Some emergency situations simply cannot wait that long. The result is that doctors and dentists must take care of cases which cannot wait at all, and let such a matter wait as taking care of one who has lost the filling from his tooth. Such an individual must suffer for a considerable time. I know the situation has become difficult to handle. I know of many instances of doctors now in the service who have done nothing much except something like guard duty, and I feel that the civilian population should be better protected by releasing doctors who are really not needed in the armed services.

Mr. President, we ought to thank the Lord each day we continue to live that no epidemic has afflicted this country such as occurred during the last World War. It is terrible to contemplate what would have happened to the United States if such an epidemic had afflicted us, because there would not have been a sufficient number of doctors to take care of it, nor would there have been a sufficient number of pharmacists, or a

sufficient number of nurses. Many more lives would have been lost, as was true in the last war, by reason of illness and the conditions at home. The boys in the service are deeply interested in what is happening to their wives, mothers, fathers, and sisters at home.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator has brought to the attention of the Senate a most important and urgent matter. I wish to state that on Wednesday the Senate Committee on Military Affairs began hearings and an investigation of the whole question of demobilization of the Army and Navy and the matter of discharges and releases from our armed services. The hearings have now continued for 2 days. They are not yet completed, but the record of the hearings will disclose that there has been no matter with respect to which the members of the Committee on Military Affairs have been more insistent, or have more strongly urged upon representatives of the departments who have appeared before the committee, than the matter of the compelling need for the immediate release not only of doctors, but of dentists as well, in order that they may return home and meet the needs which the distinguished Senator from North Carolina has described to the Senate today.

I think I can say that when the hearings are resumed on Monday we shall find that the members of the Committee on Military Affairs will continue to demand and insist that action be no longer delayed, but that as many doctors and dentists as possible be released and sent home now in order to meet the conditions which the Senator from North Carolina has so well and timely brought to the attention of this body.

As the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] suggests, we have pressed not only for the release of doctors and dentists, but also the release of nurses. There can be no question that throughout the country there is a most urgent need for doctors, dentists, and nurses. I think there can be no doubt that there are in the armed services today many doctors, dentists, and nurses who could be released at this time, and who should be released so as to enable them to return to their homes and meet the crying and compelling needs of the civilian population.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. I have listened to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Alabama with approval, but I am of the opinion that doctors and dentists are not the only ones in the Army who ought to be discharged. Many married men with families lack only a point or two, and cannot get out of the Army, when they ought to be released and permitted to go home and reestablish their homes and businesses. I have talked with responsible persons in the Army and Navy, and in some cases I get just about as much response as I would get from talking to that wall over there.



United States
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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1945

No. 162

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 18, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord, in Thy holy name we would draw apart and acknowledge Thy abounding mercy and seek the kingdom of heaven which lies within us. Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us that we should be called the children of God! We thank Thee that Thou dost measure Thy justice by love, rather than Thy love by justice.

O Thou Christ, peace so long desired has come to our country; grant that it may not be defeated by the costly and dangerous fog of disunity. We pray that we, as a people, may be in harmony with the necessities and aspirations of all true patriots. As each succeeding day brings new duties, prosper the works of Thy servants; make us more earnest, more full of faith, more empty of self, and more willing to accept Thy guidance. Thou mighty fortress, Thou bulwark never failing, guide our citizens in every critical emergency, united by one aim, ruled by one purpose—love for our country and for our fellow men, and praise be unto Thee forever. In the name of Him who spake as never man spake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, September 14, 1945, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 244. An act for the relief of Adell Brown and Alice Brown;

H. R. 799. An act for the relief of the estate of Stanley E. Smallwood; to the legal guard-

ian of Frank Carter, Jr., a minor; to the legal guardian of Donald R. Keithley, a minor; to Keithley Bros. Garage;

H. R. 999. An act for the relief of Lily L. Carren;

H. R. 1057. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Margaret Hockenberry, a minor;

H. R. 1257. An act for the relief of George C. Tyler and Doris M. Tyler;

H. R. 1456. An act for the relief of George E. Baker;

H. R. 1564. An act for the relief of William W. Maddox and the legal guardian of Donna Sue Maddox and Saddle Inez Maddox;

H. R. 1634. An act for the relief of the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa;

H. R. 1713. An act for the relief of Canal Dredging Co.;

H. R. 1882. An act for the relief of R. L. Whittington, Mrs. R. L. Whittington, and Mrs. J. B. Whittington;

H. R. 1913. An act for the relief of Aloysius G. Miller;

H. R. 1975. An act for the relief of Glassell-Taylor Co., Robinson and Young;

H. R. 1992. An act to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the Catholic bishop of Alaska, in trust for the Roman Catholic Church;

H. R. 2028. An act for the relief of John Visnovec, Rose Visnovec, and Helen Visnovec;

H. R. 2089. An act for the relief of Edmund F. Danks, as administrator of the estate of Edna S. Danks, deceased;

H. R. 2163. An act for the relief of Teresa Tine;

H. R. 2511. An act for the relief of Patricia M. Kacprzyk and Alex D. Leontire; and

H. R. 2641. An act for the relief of Frank Glen.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 102. An act to amend section 2 (b) of the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to provide for counting military service of certain employees of the legislative branch in

determining the eligibility of such employees for civil-service status under such act;

S. 201. An act for the relief of the estates of William F. Bacon, Myrtle Jackson, Catherine Smith, and Tibbie Spencer;

S. 405. An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended;

S. 451. An act for the relief of Carl Baumann;

S. 562. An act for the relief of Klau-Van Pietersom-Dunlap Associates, Inc.;

S. 576. An act to amend the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service pursuant to such act may be recommended for classification;

S. 857. An act for the relief of Raymond W. Ford;

S. 883. An act for the relief of Charlie Tyson;

S. 930. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond J. Saint Amant, Jr.;

S. 1036. An act to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave;

S. 1076. An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or destroyed as the result of a fire which occurred on the naval station, Tutuila, American Samoa, on October 20, 1943;

S. 1102. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the United States naval convalescent hospital, Banning, Calif., on March 5, 1945;

S. 1103. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in Quonset hut No. 2, Hamoaze House, Plymouth, Devon, England, on December 31, 1944;

S. 1118. An act for the relief of First Lt. Jack Sanders, United States Marine Corps Reserve, for the value of personal property destroyed as the result of an explosion at Camp Lejeune, N. C., on January 22, 1945;

S. 1119. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in building No. 146 at the naval operating base, Bermuda, on April 26, 1945;

S. 1134. An act to reimburse certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in buildings 102 and 102-A in Utulei, Tutuila, American Samoa, on August 17, 1944;

S. 1135. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the naval auxiliary air station, Pungo, Norfolk, Va., on February 13, 1945;

S. 1215. An act to reimburse certain Marine Corps personnel and former Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost in the disaster to the steamship *Maasdam* on June 26, 1941; and

S. 1354. An act to authorize the permanent appointment in the grades of general of the Army, fleet admiral of the United States Navy, and general in the Marine Corps, respectively, of certain individuals who have served in such grades during the Second World War.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1015. An act for the relief of G. H. Moore, of Butler, Taylor County, Ga.;

H. R. 1085. An act for the relief of Mrs. Celia Ellen Ashcraft;

H. R. 2578. An act for the relief of Rufus A. Hancock; and

H. R. 3256. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore had appointed as members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Pearl Harbor Attack, authorized by Senate Concurrent Resolution 27, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BREWSTER, and Mr. FERGUSON.

The message also announced that the Secretary was directed to notify the House of Representatives of the above appointments.

REEMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

[Mr. GRANGER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

DEMobilIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, the unexplainable delay in demobilization has caused a wave of indignation among servicemen and their relatives that is approaching serious proportions.

I am reliably informed that the net reduction in Army personnel between September 1, 1944, and September 1, 1945, is 53,000 men. Still 50,000 men between the ages of 18 and 25 are being inducted monthly, despite the fact that the war has been over for many weeks.

Every minute of delay in demobilization is costing the taxpayers of America tens of thousands of dollars. It is shattering the morale of these citizen-soldiers. It is weakening the confidence of our people generally in our Government's integrity.

Instead of providing discharges, I am reliably informed by soldiers long in the service that nefarious information is being decimated by many officers in an attempt to induce the enlisted man to sign away his life for another 4 years.

Soldiers and sailors, who want to get back to their college classrooms, are being told that the GI bill is a hoax and that its benefits are entirely inadequate for the continuation of their education.

Others are being told that a major depression is impending and that they are better off in the Army.

Still others are being told that Congress will pass a bill extending the time of their service to 1 or 2 years after the cessation of hostilities.

It is not difficult to understand why many officers—not all, but many—after drawing the most lucrative salaries they ever received—will want to retard demobilization and thus delay the day when they must go back to the jobs and wages they earned before their elevation in the service.

It is high time for the House Military Affairs Committee to find the answer for the delay in demobilization and bring in the legislative remedy. Congress is being held responsible for the conduct of departments of the Government that are not keeping faith with the people. We must have immediate action.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter from Earl B. Isbell, a veteran of World War II and commander of Fey-En-Heye Post, No. 46, the American Legion, of Antlers, Okla., with respect to veterans' priorities and surplus property, and, further, to extend his remarks in another instance and include an editorial from the Norman Transcript of Norman, Okla.

MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Louisiana and with the unanimous consent of the Louisiana congressional delegation, and also I be-

lieve in behalf of all the people of the United States, I have today introduced a resolution to retire Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault at his present highest rank. I am sure that he is one of the greatest aerial strategists that the world has ever produced. I know what Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had to say about his efforts in China. We all know it was through Claire Chennault and his genius as a military leader that this war was shortened by many, many months although he had much too little and it came much too late. He and his immortal Flying Tigers will ever live as one of history's outstanding examples of courage, inspiration, and devotion to duty. In recognizing and thus honoring General Chennault we honor a native Louisianian who is one of our greatest American officers.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include copies of letters and telegrams from constituents.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of tax relief.

Mr. COX asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from a young soldier friend.

Mr. HEDRICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Raleigh Register of Beckley, W. Va., entitled "Raise for Congressmen."

Mr. TRAYNOR asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Washington Evening Star.

THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, my attention has recently been called to the situation regarding the educational benefits in educational and training institutions where veterans wish to take advantages of the rights under the GI bill. In my own home town of Columbia, Mo., perhaps 30 students were in danger of being turned away this past week. They were veterans who wished to take advantage of their rights under their bill. If we could have some of the prefabricated houses, which I understand are in St. Louis and which belong to the War Department, transferred to that educational center for the use of these veterans and their families, it seems to me it would help to alleviate the situation and be of great benefit to the veterans. I know that that applies to other areas of the country. Therefore, I am introducing a bill today to give the necessary legislative authority to the War Department to transfer all these properties.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1036

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 17, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

AN ACT

To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act entitled "An Act making provisions for pay-
4 ment of employees of the United States Government, its
5 Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for
6 accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active
7 duty with the military or naval forces of the United States",
8 approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56

1 Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof
2 a new section as follows:

3 “SEC. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1,
4 1940, shall have entered upon active service in the Army,
5 Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their
6 respective components, may, while on terminal leave pending
7 honorable discharge from or release from active duty in
8 such service, enter or reenter employment of the United
9 States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the
10 District of Columbia (including any corporation created
11 under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly
12 controlled or wholly owned by the United States Govern-
13 ment, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof,
14 whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds
15 appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensa-
16 tion for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay
17 and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired
18 portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the
19 same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such
20 employment.

21 “(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enact-
22 ment of this section, entered or reentered such employment
23 without having used all accumulated and current accrued
24 leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such
25 service had he not entered or reentered such employment,

1 shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of
2 War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be
3 entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay
4 and allowances to which he would have been entitled while
5 on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated
6 and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered
7 such employment."

Passed the Senate September 14 (legislative day,
September 10), 1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

By JOHN C. CROCKETT,

Chief Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

- 2 -
estimates totaling \$86,540,000 for reclamation work by Interior.

Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1945 for Insecticide Act, \$26,500; foreign plant quarantines, \$250,000; forest highways, \$2,000,000; forest roads and trails, \$2,000,000; CCC, administrative expenses from corporate funds limited to \$1,000,000; and Farm Labor Supply Program, \$14,000,000, providing for the continuation of existing funds and that not less than \$5,000,000 is to be apportioned to the States for intrastate programs (H. Doc. 342). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 10022.)

Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for claims allowed by GAO, \$3,183,850.44 (H. Docs. 353 and 348); judgments and claims (H. Docs. 355, 356, and 357); and for damages to privately owned property (H. Doc. 350). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 10022.)

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Oct. 22.

6. TAXATION; PURCHASING. H. R. 4309, the pending tax bill (see Digest 178) provides for continuation of the Treasury Department's power to authorize Government exemptions from certain excise taxes.

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. EDUCATION; VOCATIONAL TRAINING. H. R. 4384 (see Digest 180), by Rep. Barden, N.C., authorizes appropriation of \$20,000,000 for vocational education in agriculture, including supervision of the activities related to vocational education in agriculture, of the Future Farmers of America and the New Farmers of America. Requires State (and territories) matching of 50% of the appropriation.
8. CHEESE IMPORT QUOTAS. H.R. 4455, by Rep. Smith, Wis., to establish import quotas with respect to cheese of various types of kinds and grades. To Ways and Means Committee. (pp. 10022-3).
9. RESEARCH. H.R. 4454, by Rep. Gossett, Tex., to promote the progress of science; to secure the national defense; and to advance the national health. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 10022.)
10. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. H. R. 4449, by Rep. Anderson, Calif., to prevent the lapse of reemployment rights of veterans when the Selective Training and Service Act becomes inoperative. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 10022.)
H. R. 4453, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the U.S. who enter or reenter civilian employment of the U.S., its territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 10022.)
11. EDUCATION. H. R. 4452, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to establish a temporary agency to be known as the Commission on Emergency Federal Aid to Higher Educational Institutions. To Education Committee. (p. 10022.)
12. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 4451, by Rep. Woodruff, Mich., to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Saginaw River and its tributaries, Mich., for flood control, for run-off, and water-flow retardation. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 10022.)
13. VETERANS. H. R. 4450.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued October 22, 1945, for actions of Friday, October 19, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed appropriation-rescission bill. House committee reported measure to permit Government-owned alcohol plants to provide sugar and sirups. House received supplemental appropriation estimates for this Department. Rep. Smith introduced bill to provide cheese-import quota.

HOUSE

1. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION RESCISSION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4407 (pp. 9981-10020). Rejected amendments by Rep. Anderson, Calif., (77-82), to strike out the language requiring liquidation of the emergency rubber project before June 30, 1946 (pp. 10011-2); by Rep. Poage, Tex., (60-101), to provide for the liquidation of the emergency rubber project but to "leave the door open for further consideration of the research program" (pp. 10012-4), by Rep. Dworshak, Idaho, (114-121), to increase the FEA figure by \$500,000,000 because of "the failure of FEA to cancel contracts" (pp. 9998-10001); and by Rep. McCormack, Mass., (85-135), to postpone return of employment services to the States until June 30, 1946 (pp. 10002-10).
2. SUGAR; ALCOHOL. Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment S.J. Res. 100, to permit Government-owned alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups simultaneously with alcohol production. (H. Rept. 1140) (p. 10022). 8
3. SMALL BUSINESS. Received WPB's 20th report on SWPC. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 10021).
4. FULL EMPLOYMENT. Received a Textile Workers Union (N.J.) resolution favoring the full-employment bill and a VFW resolution favoring full-employment through private-spending and free-enterprise systems before Government-spending programs (p. 10 23).
5. APPROPRIATIONS. H. Doc. 330 (see Digest 181) contains supplemental appropriation estimates of \$8,795,900 for "Flood control, General" and \$15,000,000 for "Flood control, Mississippi River and Tributaries," to continue projects suspended during the war, provide for advance planning, and initiate new projects.
H. Doc. 328 (see Digest 181) contains supplemental estimate of \$2,971,000 for Corporate Audit Division of GAO.
H. Doc. 331 (see Digest 181) contains various supplemental appropriation

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4453

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 19, 1945

MR. WICKERSHAM introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on the Civil Service

A BILL

To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act entitled “An Act making provisions for
4 payment of employees of the United States Government, its
5 Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for
6 accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active
7 duty with the military or naval forces of the United States”,
8 approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56

1 Stat. 200) , is further amended by adding at the end thereof a
2 new section as follows:

3 “SEC. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1,
4 1940, shall have entered upon active service in the Army,
5 Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their
6 respective components, may, while on terminal leave pend-
7 ing honorable discharge from or release from active duty
8 in such service, enter or reenter employment of the United
9 States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the
10 District of Columbia (including any corporation created
11 under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly
12 controlled or wholly owned by the United States Govern-
13 ment, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof,
14 whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds
15 appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensa-
16 tion for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay
17 and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired
18 portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the
19 same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such
20 employment.

21 “(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enact-
22 ment of this section, entered or reentered such employment
23 without having used all accumulated and current accrued
24 leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such
25 service had he not entered or reentered such employment.

1 shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of
2 War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be
3 entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay
4 and allowances to which he would have been entitled while on
5 terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated and
6 current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered such
7 employment.

A BILL

To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

By Mr. WICKERHAM

OCTOBER 19, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued October 30, 1945, for actions of Monday, October 29, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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Insect control.....7	Public works.....16	Veterans.....1, 29
Irrigation.....29	Reclamation.....17	Wages.....34

HIGHLIGHTS: House rejected conference report on bill to discontinue land-grant freight rates and establish a veterans' farm-purchase program. Sen. Young introduced bill to continue for 3 years the law providing for price support of agricultural commodities. Senate received Agriculture's proposed legislation providing for additional pink-bollworm control. Rep. Cochran questioned appropriations for CCC and fertilizer research.

HOUSE

1. TRANSPORTATION; FREIGHT RATES. Rejected, 114-107, the conference report on H.R. 694, to discontinue land-grant freight rates and to establish a veterans' farm-purchase program. Several members criticized inclusion of veterans' legislation in this bill, and Rep. Cochran, Mo., criticized repeal of these freight rates. (pp. 10297-302.) Reps. Boren, Priest, Harris, Holmes of Mass., and Reece of Tenn. were appointed conferees for a further conference (p. 10302).
2. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 1036, to provide for payment of accumulated and accrued leave to certain members of the armed forces who enter U.S. civilian employment before the expiration of such leave (H.Rept. 1163) (p. 10327).
3. PRICE CONTROL; CHEESE INDUSTRY. Rep. Henry, Wis., criticized proposal (H.R. 1955) for the relief of the Revere Sugar Refinery) which would "establish a precedent conducive to swamping this Congress with innumerable claims" (pp. 10324-5).
4. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H. R. 608, to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from mineral-development laws (H. Rept. 1159) (p. 10327).
5. ATOMIC RESEARCH. Rep. McDonough, Calif., discussed questions concerning atomic-energy research (pp. 10325-7).
6. TAX BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3409 (pp. 10290-3).

7. PINK-BOLLWORM CONTROL. Received from this Department a draft of legislation for protection of cotton and cottonseed from pink bollworm, including provisions for cooperation with Mexico. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 10271.)
8. FORESTRY. Received an Ariz. Senate memorial requesting Congress to investigate administration of the national forests (pp. 10271-3).
9. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received a Barnes County Committee, N. Dak., resolution favoring this proposed project (p. 10272).
10. MINERALS. The Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported without amendment S. 1459, to provide for extension of certain oil and gas leases (S. Rept. 671) (p. 10272).
11. LUMBER-PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted several letters criticizing OPA's lumber-price policies (pp. 10276-9).
12. EGG PRICES. Sen. Langer stated that egg prices in the Northwest are "very low, and...no program has been provided to support the price of eggs to farmers," and inserted a letter from this Department on the subject (pp. 10279-80).
13. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Nov. 1 (p. 10289).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. SUPPORT PRICES. S. 1527, by Sen. Young, N. Dak. (for himself and Sen. Shipstead, Minn.), to extend for 3 years law providing for loans and support prices on farm commodities. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 10273.)
15. SURPLUS PROPERTY. S. 1534, by Sen. Knowland, Calif., to provide for leases up to 10 years, of surplus plants and facilities. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 10273.)
H. Res. 385, by Rep. Slaughter, Mo., to provide for investigation of the surplus-property disposal program. To Rules Committee. (p. 10328.)
16. PUBLIC WORKS. S. 1530, by Sen. Murray, Mont., to authorize utilization of FWA in providing public works. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 10273.)
S. 1531, by Sen. Murray, to authorize assistance to States and other public bodies for useful public works. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 10273.)
17. RECLAMATION. H. R. 4510, granting approval of a Colo.-N. Mex. compact regarding Costilla Creek. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 10327.)
18. HEALTH. H. R. 4512, by Rep. Priest, Tenn., to provide for psychiatric research by the Public Health Service. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 10327.)
19. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 4513, by Rep. Bartlett, to amend the 1916 Agricultural Appropriation Act. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 10327.)
20. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. H. R. 4511, H. R. 4514, H. R. 4515, and H. R. 4518, to provide for terminal leave for enlisted personnel. To Military Affairs Committee. (pp. 10327-8.)

That we exchange with other nations our knowledge of atomic energy for peacetime purposes for the knowledge they have.

That we urge the abolition of the use of atomic energy by all nations for military purposes.

That we encourage wide and expansive experimentation and development of atomic energy in the United States for commercial and industrial purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. JARMAN (at the request of Mr. HOBBS), indefinitely, on account of official business.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution permitting alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol until July 1, 1946.

S. J. Res. 107. Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim November 2, 1945, as Woman's Enfranchisement Day in commemoration of the day when women throughout the United States first voted in a Presidential election.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, October 30, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

(Tuesday, October 30, 1945)

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments will hold a hearing at 10 a. m. Tuesday, October 30, 1945, in room 304, Old House Office Building, on H. R. 2202, the full employment bill.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Tuesday, October 30, 1945)

Subcommittee No. 7 of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee will hold a hearing on Tuesday, October 30, 1945, at 10 a. m., on the star-route bills (H. R. 2000 and H. R. 2524) to provide for the carrying of mail on star routes, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, November 1, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet, in executive hearing, on Thursday, November 1, 1945, at 10 a. m., to consider the bill (H. R. 3861) to provide special rules for preventing collisions of vessels navigating the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and certain rivers and inland waters emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes.

(Thursday, November 8, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet, in executive hearing, on Thursday, November 8, 1945, at 10 a. m., to consider H. R. 2633 and

H. R. 3802, bills for the refund of frustrated voyages.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

(Tuesday, November 13, 1945)

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, November 13, 1945, at 10:30 a. m., to begin hearings on the following stream-pollution abatement bills: H. R. 519, H. R. 587, and H. R. 4070.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

805. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 for Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, as an amendment to House Document 340, in the revised amount of \$951,000, for the National Institute of Health (H. Doc. No. 364); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

806. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$24,500,000 for the National Housing Agency (H. Doc. No. 365); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows.

Mr. STOCKMAN: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 608. A bill to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of Revised Statutes 2319 to 2337, inclusive, relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1159). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 4411. A bill to adjust the pay and allowances of members of the Navy Nurse Corps, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1160). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 3028. A bill to amend the act of August 17, 1937, as amended, relating to the establishment of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area in the State of North Carolina; without amendment (Rept. No. 1161). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2181. A bill to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1162). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. S. 1036. An act to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave; with amendment (Rept. No. 1163). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JACKSON: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 4386. A bill to facilitate and simplify the administration of Indian Affairs; without amendment (Rept. No. 1164).

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3574. A bill for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood in, at, or near Bean Lake in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934; without amendment (Rept. No. 1154). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1911. A bill for the relief of Samuel Jacobs and Bertha Jacobs; with amendment (Rept. No. 1155). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HEDRICK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2091. A bill for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett; with amendment (Rept. No. 1156). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3225. A bill for the relief of Rolla Duncan; with amendment (Rept. No. 1157). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 504. An act to quiet title and possession with respect to that certain unconfirmed and located private land claim known as claim of Daniel Boardman, C. No. 13, in Cosby and Skipwith's Report of 1820, certificate 749, and being designated as section 44, township 7 south, range 3 east, Greensburg Land District, Livingston Parish, La., on the official plat of said township; without amendment (Rept. No. 1158). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHENOWETH:

H. R. 4510. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact between Colorado and New Mexico with respect to the waters of Costilla Creek; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. GILLIE:

H. R. 4511. A bill to provide for the discharge or release from active duty of certain members of the armed forces and for terminal leave for enlisted personnel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 4512. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research relating to psychiatric disorders and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 4513. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916," approved March 15, 1915 (38 Stat. 1101); to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin:

H. R. 4514. A bill to provide for the discharge or release from active duty of certain members of the armed forces and for terminal leave for enlisted personnel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIZLEY:

H. R. 4515. A bill to direct and require the discharge or release from active duty of cer-

tain members of the armed forces, and to prohibit the drafting or required enlistment of certain persons in the Army or Navy, and for terminal leave for enlisted personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 4516. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Lake DePue in Bureau County, Ill., and connecting channels with the Illinois River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 4517. A bill to authorize the payment of the entire amount found due in the settlement of accounts of deceased personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, without the appointment of a legal representative of the estate; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Missouri:

H. R. 4518. A bill to provide for the discharge or release from active duty of certain members of the armed forces, and restrict jurisdiction of commanding officers in declaring essentiality, and for terminal leave for enlisted personnel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 4519. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914 (38 Stat. 730), as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 4520. A bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act approved July 16, 1916, and acts amendatory thereto and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 4521. A bill relating to the settlement of accounts of deceased personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. J. Res. 260. Joint resolution approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof; expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the negotiation of certain treaties; authorizing the investigation through the Department of State and with Canada of the feasibility of making the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. J. Res. 261. Joint resolution providing for the issuance of a letter of invitation to the Government and people of Iceland to become a State in the Union of the United States of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 262. Joint resolution requesting that negotiations be entered into for the acquisition of certain islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and in the Caribbean Sea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 263. Joint resolution requesting that negotiations be entered into with Denmark for the acquisition of Greenland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H. J. Res. 264. Joint resolution favoring action by the United States looking to the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HENDRICKS:

H. J. Res. 265. Joint resolution to provide for proceeding with certain rivers and harbors projects heretofore authorized to be prosecuted after the termination of the war; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. Res. 382. Resolution requesting information from the Secretary of State with reference to Tyler Kent; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. Res. 383. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4411, a bill to adjust the pay and allowances of members of the Navy Nurse Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 384. Resolution making H. R. 3891, a bill to amend the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 to provide for an orderly transition from a war to a peacetime economy through supplementation of unemployment compensation payable under State laws, and for other purposes, a special order of business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SLAUGHTER:

H. Res. 385. Resolution to provide for a study and investigation of the operation of the program for the disposition of surplus property; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland:

H. R. 4522. A bill for the relief of Bernard Scheff; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H. R. 4523. A bill for the relief of Mabel Colliver; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 4524. A bill for the relief of Charles W. Taylor, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 4525. A bill for the relief of Oran Edmund Randall Rumrill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas:

H. R. 4526. A bill for the relief of Henry Chudej, individually, and as guardian of Jeanette Jurecek, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4527. A bill for the relief of O. T. Nelson, and wife, Clara Nelson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 4528. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Enola R. Loyd; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 4529. A bill for the relief of Mark D. Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of the rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1276. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Resolution adopted by the members of the congregation of the First Unitarian Church of Buffalo, N. Y., urging that the United States Government seek to broaden the authority of the World Security Council to prevent the use of atomic energy and all other weapons of similar destructiveness for waging war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1277. By Mr. GOODWIN: Petition of Carl S. Locke, of Medford, Mass., and 474 other workers at Submarine Signal Co., asking that unemployment compensation be increased and favoring other items of the CIO legislative program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1278. Also, petition of Edward J. Deady, of Malden, Mass., and 239 other members of the United Furniture Workers of America, Local 136-B, CIO, in favor of the full employment bill and other items of the CIO legislative program; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1279. By Mr. KING: Resolution passed unanimously by the executive board of Western Mechanics, Local 700, of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, CIO, in support of legislation providing officer's status for merchant marine radio operators; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1280. By Mr. MERROW: Resolution from Kiwanis Club, of Portsmouth, N. H., requesting that the Secretary of the Navy take whatever action is necessary to bring about the retention of the United States Submarine *Sailfish* in Portsmouth, N. H., as a naval reserve armory, training center, and public memorial; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1281. By Mr. MURDOCK: Memorial of State Senate of Arizona Legislature, Memorial No. 2, requesting Congress to investigate the administration of the national forests; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1282. By Mr. PLUMLEY: Petition of Prospect Pomona Grange, No. 25, Patrons of Husbandry of Vermont, Orleans, Vt., that selective service regulations be amended to grant educational deferments to the young men enrolled in our educational institutions to permit them to complete such education through the twelfth grade; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1283. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Petition signed by Mrs. Ellie C. Davis, of Skowhegan, Maine, and other citizens of surrounding towns, asking for a hearing on the Townsend plan by the Ways and Means Committee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ADJUSTMENT OF COMPENSATION OF PERSONS ENTITLED
TO LEAVE ACCRUED IN THE ARMED FORCES WHO
BECOME EMPLOYED BY THE GOVERNMENT

OCTOBER 29, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RAMSPECK, from the Committee on the Civil Service, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1036]

The Committee on the Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof a substitute which appears in the reported bill in italic type.

Amend the title so as to read:

An Act to provide for the adjustment of the compensation of certain members or former members of the armed forces of the United States who, before the expiration of their terminal leave, have performed, or shall hereafter perform, civilian services for the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Although members of the armed forces on terminal leave may accept private employment without forfeiting the pay and allowances to which they are entitled while on terminal leave, they may not, because of the dual compensation statutes, accept employment in civilian positions under the Federal Government and receive compensation for such employment concurrently with the receipt of military pay and allowances. Section 1222 of the Revised Statutes also prohibits any officer of the Army on the active list from holding civil office.

In the act of August 1, 1941, as amended (56 Stat. 200), the Congress granted to employees of the Government of the United States, its

Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, entering the armed forces subsequent to May 1, 1940, the right to receive payment for their accumulated or current accrued leave concurrently with their military pay.

The purpose of this bill is to permit any person who performed active service in the armed forces subsequent to May 1, 1940, to accept civilian employment in the Government of the United States, or of any Territory or possession thereof, or of the District of Columbia, while on terminal leave pending separation or release from active duty in such forces, and, in addition to compensation for such civilian employment, to receive pay and allowances from the armed forces for the period of his terminal leave to the same extent as if he had not become a civilian employee. In addition, the bill provides (1) that any person who performed active service in the armed forces subsequent to May 1, 1940, and who has forfeited any portion of his accrued military leave by reason of having entered civilian Government employment prior to the expiration of such leave, shall be paid, in a lump sum, the pay and allowances so forfeited; and (2) that any person who performed active service in the armed forces subsequent to May 1, 1940, and who while on terminal leave from the armed forces performed or shall hereafter perform services for the Government of the United States, or of any Territory or possession thereof, or of the District of Columbia, on a voluntary basis prior to actual attainment of the status of a civilian employee, shall be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the compensation he would have received for such services if he had been regularly employed.

The bill is intended to extend its benefits to all persons who performed active military or naval service subsequent to May 1, 1940, and who are now entitled, or may hereafter be entitled, to terminal leave as a result of such service.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN S. 1036 AS PASSED THE SENATE AND THE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

The more important differences between the bill as passed the Senate and the committee substitute are as follows:

The benefits of the Senate bill are extended only to those persons who shall have entered active service in the armed forces subsequent to May 1, 1940. The committee substitute provides that those persons who performed active service after such date shall be included within its provisions. This change takes care of those persons who entered active service on or before May 1, 1940.

The Senate bill did not cover the case of the person who, while on terminal leave from the armed forces, performed civilian services on a voluntary basis. The committee substitute provides that such a person shall be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the compensation he would have received for such services if he had been regularly employed.

The committee substitute contains a new subsection which provides that any person who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, has performed active service in the armed forces, and who while on terminal leave enters the employment of a State, or a political subdivision thereof, shall be paid, in a lump sum, the pay and allowances to which he is entitled for the unused portion of his accumulated and current accrued leave.

The committee substitute has also added a subsection designed to make certain that no waiver heretofore effectuated of any right to receive any payment to which a person would be entitled under the section added to the act of August 1, 1941, as amended, by the committee substitute, shall operate to deny such right.

Letters from the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Civil Service Commission:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 24, 1945.*

HON. ROBERT RAMSPECK,
*Chairman, Committee on the Civil Service,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. RAMSPECK: The War Department has considered S. 1036, Seventy-ninth Congress, an act to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

The proposed legislation would provide that persons who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their respective components, may, while on terminal leave pending honorable discharge from or release from active duty in such service, enter or reenter employment of the United States Government, and, in addition to compensation for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion of such terminal leave. Such persons who previously entered or reentered Federal employment without having used all accumulated leave to which they would have otherwise been entitled would, upon application, receive a lump-sum payment equal in amount to the pay and allowances which would have been received during the course of such leave.

Under existing laws, as implemented by Army regulations, officers and warrant officers of the Army, by not using all of their annual leave credit, may accumulate leave not in excess of 4 months. When such persons are about to be separated from active military service under honorable conditions, it is the present policy of the War Department to allow them to exhaust this leave. Although such leave is administratively characterized as terminal leave, individuals while absent on such leave continue in their status as officers or warrant officers, and their activities are restricted by all of the various acts which limit the activities of military personnel on active duty. The principal statutes which would be affected by the enactment of the proposed legislation are the act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 120), as amended (5 U. S. C. 58), and the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended (5 U. S. C. 62).

The act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 120), as amended by the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 582, 5 U. S. C. 58), provides that more than one salary may not be paid to any person from Government funds when the combined salaries exceed the sum of \$2,000 per annum. Thus, a member of the armed forces who is on terminal leave, and whose pay exceeds \$2,000 per annum, may not enter or reenter civilian employment of the Federal Government and receive compensation for such employment. Since members of the armed forces on terminal leave may accept private employment without forfeiting military pay and allowances, this statutory restriction adversely affects only those who desire to enter or reenter Federal employment. It is believed that this limitation as to receipt of two or more salaries from Government funds was not intended to deny to Federal employees the compensation due them for leave accumulated while on active duty with the armed forces but was designed to prohibit the continuous receipt of two salaries amounting to more than \$2,000 per annum.

The act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended (5 U. S. C. 62), prohibits, with certain exceptions applying to retired military personnel, any officer drawing a salary of \$2,500 or more per annum from being appointed to or holding any other office to which compensation is attached unless specifically authorized by law. Under the provisions of the act an officer whose military pay exceeds \$2,500 per annum may not be appointed to or hold a Federal civilian position while on terminal leave, and even though an officer's pay amounts to less than \$2,500 per annum, he cannot be appointed to another office under the Government if the compensation attached to such other office amounts to \$2,500 or more per annum.

S. 1036 is limited in its application to persons who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, "entered" upon active service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

It is recommended that the word "entered," appearing on line 4, page 2, of S. 1036 be eliminated and the word "performed" substituted in its place, so that persons who entered active service prior to May 1, 1940, may receive the benefits of the proposed legislation. It is also suggested that the act be made effective as of May 1, 1940. Such provision is necessary in order to authorize retroactively the holding of a civilian office or position under the United States Government and to assure the right to receive the pay attached to such civilian office or position while the person was on terminal leave pending relief from active military or naval service or separation from such service under honorable conditions.

No accurate estimate of the cost of the proposed legislation can be made.

The War Department recommends the enactment of S. 1036, provided it is amended as hereinbefore suggested.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of an identical report covering this act to the Senate Committee on Civil Service.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Acting Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *October 5, 1945.*

HON. ROBERT RAMSPECK,
*Chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Navy Department has noted the introduction and passage in the United States Senate of the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave, which has been referred to your committee.

The purpose of the bill S. 1036, is to provide that any person who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active military or naval service may, while on terminal leave pending honorable discharge from or release from active duty in such service, enter or reenter employment of the United States Government and shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his civilian pay, compensation for leave which he accumulated during such military or naval service. Section 2 of the bill provides that any such person who prior to the date of enactment of that section entered or reentered Government employment without having used all such leave to which he would have been entitled shall, upon application to the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal to the amount of pay and allowances for such unused portion of leave.

At the present time officers and warrant officers of the Navy, by not using all of their annual leave credit, may accumulate leave not in excess of 4 months. When such persons are about to be separated from active military service upon honorable conditions, it is the present policy of the Navy Department to allow them to exhaust this leave. Although such leave is administratively characterized as terminal leave, individuals while absent on such leave continue in their status as officers, and their activities are restricted by all of the various acts which limit the activities of military personnel on active duty. The principal statutes which would be affected by the enactment of the proposed bill are the act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 120), as amended (5 U. S. C. 58), and the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended (5 U. S. C. 62).

The act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 120), as amended by the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 582, 5 U. S. C. 58), provides that more than one salary may not be paid to any person from Government funds when the combined salaries exceed the sum of \$2,000 per annum. Thus, a member of the armed forces who is on terminal leave, and whose pay exceeds \$2,000 per annum, may not enter or reenter civilian employment of the Federal Government and receive compensation for such employment. Since members of the armed forces on terminal leave may accept private employment without forfeiting military pay and allowances, this statutory restriction adversely affects only those who desire to enter or reenter Federal employment. It is believed that this limitation as to receipt of two or more salaries from Government funds was not intended to deny to Federal employees the compensation due them for leave accumulated while on active duty with the armed forces but was designed to prohibit the continuous receipt of two salaries amounting to more than \$2,000 per annum.

The act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended (5 U. S. C. 62), prohibits, with certain exceptions applying to retired military personnel, any officer drawing a salary of \$2,500 or more per annum from being appointed to or holding any other office to which compensation is attached unless specifically authorized by law. Under the provisions of the act an officer whose military pay exceeds \$2,500 per annum may not be appointed to or hold a Federal civilian position while on terminal leave, and even though an officer's pay amounts to less than \$2,500 per annum, he cannot be appointed to another office under the Government if the compensation attached to such other office amounts to \$2,500 or more per annum.

The Navy Department favors the enactment of the proposed remedial legislation, including the feature of retroactive operation as provided in section 2. In the past, in order to accept Government employment, some officers have been obliged to waive their rights to accumulated leave. It is believed that it is the intention of section 2 to provide for payment of a lump sum to such officers. However, if the committee has any doubt as to whether the language of section 2 clearly states this intention, it is recommended that express language be added to section 2. This could be accomplished by the addition of language, such as the following sentence: "No waiver effectuated prior to the date of enactment of this act of the rights to which a person would otherwise be entitled under this section shall operate to deny such person entitlement to the payment provided in this section."

The Navy Department recommends in favor of the enactment of the bill S. 1036.

The Navy Department has been informally advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

H. STRUVE HENSEL,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington 25, D. C., June 28, 1945.

HON. ROBERT RAMSPECK,
*Chairman, Committee on the Civil Service,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. RAMSPECK: Further reference is made to your letter of January 31, 1945, requesting a report of the Commission's views regarding H. R. 1828, a bill to provide for the payment of accumulative or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

This bill is proposed as an amendment of the act of August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 200), which reads as follows:

"Employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including employees of any corporation created under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the United States Government, or any corporation, all the stock of which is owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States by voluntary enlistment or otherwise, shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their military pay, compensation in their civilian positions covering their accumulated or current accrued leave, or to elect to have such leave remain to their credit until their return from active military or naval service."

This act grants to Federal employees who enter military or naval service the right to payment for their accumulated or accrued annual leave concurrently with receipt of their military pay. In the absence of this statute many Government employees would have forfeited the right to payment for such leave because of the dual-compensation statutes (sec. 2 of the act of July 31, 1894, as amended, 5 U. S. C. 62; sec. 6 of the act of May 10, 1916, as amended, 5 U. S. C. 58, 59). In some cases employees could not be carried on the pay roll for the purpose of compensating them for accrued leave due to certain decisions of the Comptroller General to the effect that civilian service is incompatible with military service. The act of August 1, 1941, as amended, has been very beneficial to employees entering the armed forces.

H. R. 1828 would amend the act of August 1, 1941, as amended, by adding a new section designed to grant the same privilege to persons being released from the armed forces who desire to enter or reenter civilian positions prior to the expiration of their terminal military leave or furlough. It has come to the attention of the Commission that in numerous instances Federal appointing officers are unable to offer immediate employment or reemployment to returning veterans because of the restrictions of the dual-compensation statutes.

At the present time it is not possible for military personnel on terminal leave to be appointed or restored to a civilian position in the Government and continue to be paid for that leave. Aside from the dual-compensation statute, section 1222 of the Revised Statutes provides that "no officer of the Army on the active list shall hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and every such officer who accepts or exercises the functions of a civil office shall thereby cease to be an officer of the Army, and his commission shall be thereby vacated." In addition, the Comptroller General has held that it is incompatible for a person to be employed on active duty in a civilian position under the Government and also to be carried on the active rolls of the military service (22 Comp. Gen. 127; 20 Comp. Gen. 257; 18 Comp. Gen. 213). It is understood that Army regulation 35-2320, which states that an enlisted man of the Army may not, in the absence of specific statutory authority, during the period of his enlistment, be employed in another capacity under the Government and receive pay therefor, other than the pay and allowances that accrue to him by reason of his enlisted status, follows a decision of the Comptroller General to that effect (3 Comp. Gen. 40).

It is suggested that section 2 be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Any persons who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States by voluntary enlistment or otherwise, and who, while on terminal leave pending *separation therefrom under honorable conditions*, shall enter or reenter employment of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the United States Government, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their civilian pay, compensation for their accumulated or current accrued leave for such military or naval service." [New material in *italic*.]

This is recommended in order that there can be no doubt that the provisions of the act will apply to commissioned personnel of the armed forces (who are not separated by discharge) as well as enlisted personnel.

The word "of," appearing in the title of the bill before "the District of Columbia," is doubtlessly a typographical error for the word "or."

The Commission believes that the Federal Government as an employer should set an example for the country in seeing that returning veterans are given every consideration for securing employment in positions for which they are fitted. To this end the Commission has adopted special procedures and practices whereby veterans are furnished prompt and accurate information on opportunities for Federal employment and are given special consideration in placements in Federal positions. As an indication of what has been accomplished along this line, your attention is invited to the fact that more than 14,400 veteran placements were made in the Federal service during the month of November 1944. In addition to its activities in connection with original placements of returning veterans, the Commission has been designated by the President to issue instructions to all Federal agencies with respect to reemployment rights under the Selective Training and Service Act of former Federal employees returning from military service.

The Commission is of the opinion that there should be no unnecessary delay in promptly placing returning veterans in Federal positions whenever they desire to enter or reenter Federal employment. As indicated above, under existing law returning veterans who have accumulated military leave may not be employed in civilian positions until the expiration of such leave. In some instances terminal military leave covers several weeks. Not only are the veterans delayed in securing employment, but in many cases their services are urgently needed by Federal agencies. In view of the fact that the number of persons being released from the armed forces will continue to increase, this situation will become more aggravated. Accordingly, the Commission believes that the proposed legislation is highly desirable and recommends its enactment.

The Commission has been informed by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the presentation of this report to your committee.

By direction of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL, *President.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as passed the Senate, are shown as follows (existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman, and new matter is printed in italic):

ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1941, AS AMENDED

That employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including employees of any corporation created under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the United States Government, or any corporation, all the stock of which is owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States by voluntary enlistment or otherwise, shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their military pay, compensation in their civilian positions covering their accumulated or current accrued leave, or to elect to have such leave remain to their credit until their return from active military or naval service.

SEC. 2. (a) *Any person, who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their respective components, may, while on terminal leave pending honorable discharge from or release from active duty in such service, enter or reenter employment of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the United States Government, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensation for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment.*

(b) *Any such person who, prior to the date of enactment of this section, entered or reentered such employment without having used all accumulated and current accrued leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such service had he not entered or reentered such employment, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled while on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered such employment.*



Union Calendar No. 356

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1036

[Report No. 1163]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 17, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

OCTOBER 29, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the ~~Act~~ entitled "~~An Act making provisions for pay-~~
4 ment of employees of the United States Government, its
5 Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for
6 accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active
7 duty with the military or naval forces of the United States",

1 approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56
2 Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof
3 a new section as follows:

4 “SEC. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1,
5 1940, shall have entered upon active service in the Army,
6 Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their
7 respective components, may, while on terminal leave pending
8 honorable discharge from or release from active duty in
9 such service, enter or reenter employment of the United
10 States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the
11 District of Columbia (including any corporation created
12 under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly
13 controlled or wholly owned by the United States Govern-
14 ment, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof,
15 whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds
16 appropriated by Congress); and, in addition to compensa-
17 tion for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay
18 and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired
19 portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the
20 same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such
21 employment.

22 “(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enact-
23 ment of this section, entered or reentered such employment
24 without having used all accumulated and current accrued
25 leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such

1 service had he not entered or reentered such employment,
 2 shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of
 3 War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be
 4 entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay
 5 and allowances to which he would have been entitled while
 6 on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated
 7 and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered
 8 such employment.”

9 *That the Act entitled “An Act making provisions for pay-*
 10 *ment of employees of the United States Government, its Ter-*
 11 *ritories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for ac-*
 12 *cumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active*
 13 *duty with the military or naval forces of the United States”,*
 14 *approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56*
 15 *Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof*
 16 *a new section as follows:*

17 “SEC. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1,
 18 1940, shall have performed active service in the Army, Navy,
 19 Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their respective
 20 components, may, while on terminal leave pending separation
 21 from or release from active duty in such service under honor-
 22 able conditions, enter or reenter employment of the Govern-
 23 ment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or
 24 the District of Columbia (including any corporation created
 25 under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly

1 controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United
2 States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof,
3 whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds
4 appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensation
5 for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and
6 allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion
7 of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same
8 extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment.

9 “(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enact-
10 ment of this section, entered or reentered such employment
11 without having used all accumulated and current accrued
12 leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such
13 service had he not entered or reentered such employment,
14 shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of
15 War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be
16 entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay
17 and allowances to which he would have been entitled while on
18 terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated
19 and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered
20 such employment.

21 “(c) Any such person who, while on terminal leave from
22 the armed forces, performed or shall hereafter perform
23 services for the Government of the United States, its Terri-
24 tories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including
25 any corporation created under authority of an Act of Con-

1 gress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by
2 the Government of the United States, or any department,
3 agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the em-
4 ployees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Con-
5 gress), for which he would have been entitled to be paid had
6 he regularly become employed or reemployed in a civilian
7 position prior to performing such services, and had he not
8 been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces
9 for the period during which such services were performed,
10 shall, if he has not otherwise been compensated for such
11 services, be entitled, upon application therefor filed with the
12 General Accounting Office, or, in the case of a person per-
13 forming such services for a Territory or possession, filed
14 with the appropriate agency or officer of the Government of
15 such Territory or possession, to be paid a lump sum equal
16 in amount to the compensation he would have received for
17 such services had he been regularly employed or reemployed
18 and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the
19 armed forces.

20 “(d) Any such person who enters the employment of a
21 State, or any political subdivision thereof, shall upon appli-
22 cation therefor filed with the Secretary of War or the
23 Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be entitled to
24 be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allow-

1 ances to which he is entitled for the unused portion of his
2 accumulated and current accrued leave.

3 “(e) No waiver effectuated prior to the date of enact-
4 ment of this section of any right to receive any payment
5 to which a person would otherwise be entitled under this
6 section shall operate to deny such person entitlement to such
7 payment.”

Amend the title so as to read: “An Act to provide for the adjustment of the compensation of certain members or former members of the armed forces of the United States who, before the expiration of their terminal leave, have performed, or shall hereafter perform, civilian services for the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.”

Passed the Senate September 14 (legislative day, September 10), 1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

By JOHN C. CROCKETT,

Chief Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

OCTOBER 29, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 194

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 6, 1945, for actions of Monday, November 5, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill providing for payment of accumulated or accrued leave to servicemen who enter or reenter U.S. employment. House passed over bill permitting State inspection of grant-in-aid materials. Rep. Curtis urged development of U.S. synthetic rubber.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H.R. 3256, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces (p. 10522). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported S. 1036, to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the armed forces who enter or reenter U.S. employment. (For provisions see Digest 190.) (p. 10522-4.)

2. GRANTS-IN-AID. On objection of Rep. Priest, Tenn., passed over H.R. 3321, to provide for State inspection of federally distributed grant-in-aid materials, etc. (p. 10524).

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$6,000,000 for Interior for fiscal year 1946 (H. Doc. 371) to Appropriations Committee. (p. 10563.)

4. RESEARCH. Passed as reported H.J. Res. 111, designating Jan. 5, 1946, as George Washington Carver Day (p. 10529).

Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4566, to provide for the development and control of atomic energy (H. Rept. 1186) (p. 10563).

5. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported H.R. 4180, to amend the law relating to larceny, in interstate or foreign commerce (pp. 10526-7). Rep. Reed, Ill., stated that this bill revises and broadens existing authorities in connection with such larcenies (p. 10526).

6. ACCOUNTING. Passed without amendment H.R. 4350, relating to the issuance of checks in replacement of lost, etc., U.S. checks (pp. 10529-30).

7. CLAIMS. On objection of Rep. Biemiller, Wis., Doyle, Calif., and Madden, Ind., passed over H.R.2738, limiting the time for bringing certain actions under U.S. law (p. 10531).
8. FLOOD CONTROL; LANDS. Passed as reported H.R.1902, relating to the trial of the issue of just compensation in the case of condemnation proceedings of property to be used for flood control purposes (pp. 10536-7).
9. MINERALS; FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H.R.608, to exclude certain forest lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of R.S. 2319-2337, relating to the promotion of the development of U.S. mining resources (p. 10533).
10. EXPENDITURES; FULL EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Outland, Calif., spoke favoring the full-employment bill and stated that it is not a spending bill (pp. 10552-6).
11. FARM PRICES. Reps. Murray, Wis., and Hook, Mich., spoke favoring maintenance of present farm prices (pp. 10557-8).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Tues., Nov. 6.

12. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported (Nov.2) without amendment H.R.3660, to provide for financial control of Government corporations (S.Rept. 694) (p. 10480).

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. H.R.4586, by Rep. Manasco, Ala., to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 10563.)
14. ELECTRIFICATION. H.R.4581, by Rep. Bennett, Mo., to authorize addition of hydro-electric power and make a multiple purpose dam and reservoir of the Oscela project, Osage River, Mo. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 10563.)
15. PUBLIC LANDS. H.R. 4589, by Rep. Schwabe, Okla., to provide homesteads in Okla. for certain World War II veterans. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 10563.) Remarks of author (p. A5049).
16. BANKING AND CURRENCY. H.R. 4590, by Rep. Martin, Mass., to authorize use by industry of U.S. silver. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 10563.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. FARM SECURITY. Rep. Stevenson, Wis., commended FSA accomplishments in Richland County, Wis., and inserted excerpts from the county report (pp. A5026-7).
18. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Rep. Hope, Kans., inserted L.B. Pearson's (Ambassador from Canada to U.S.) closing statement at the FAO Quebec conference in which he commended the conferees efforts to the world (pp. A5048-9).
19. FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mansfield, Mont., commending the work of the Mont. Future Farmers and including a copy of its 1945-6 program (p. A5046).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address by the Honorable A. Pearley Feen, delivered as retiring president of the Vermont Bar Association before that association on October 2.

Mr. Speaker, this will slightly exceed the limit prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests; first, that if we have this debate today between the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Michigan, I ask unanimous consent that each one of them have 20 minutes to hold this debate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot put an "if" request.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, then I request that they each have 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from California desire the time and will make the request the Chair will put the request; otherwise he prefers not to do it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 20 minutes to follow the gentleman from California in order to discuss the full employment bill today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, at this time a meeting is being opened by the President where labor, government, and business will get together in harmony and for the best interest of our Nation and our people. In order to do so men will have to meet, determined to do so by peaceful, lawful means in the spirit of the Golden Rule. May they all have that spirit. I hope the meeting was opened by prayer, for the delegates need divine guidance and if they do not get it I am fearful that the efforts of those who are meeting will not be what we may expect, and what the country needs. You cannot work together jumping at each other's throats; laws must be such that

every person has an equal chance, equal opportunity, equal consideration, and deal with each other as brothers, or certainly in a Christian spirit.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day, and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Lt. Comdr. Tyrrell Krum.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, to include in one a resolution and in the other a letter on the subject of compulsory military training.

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article and quotations from a letter.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article on preparation for peace by Mr. Paul Schirer of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, the papers today report that one of the senior advisers of this administration, Bernard Baruch, is now urging that Congress be given an over-all balance sheet revealing the consolidated totals of United States international commitments.

His comments encourage me to renew the request I made on October 3 in a resolution requiring the Treasury to furnish Congress a complete summary of American financial commitments abroad.

Mr. Speaker, it is possible that the serious decline in sales of bonds may be due to the failure of the administration to give the people a clear picture of existing and proposed commitments abroad. The people put up the money. The people are entitled to the facts about these commitments.

OPA SERVICE RIBBON

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a service ribbon with the Victory sign and the letters "OPA." It is well made with a safety clasp and is, apparently, being sent out by the OPA to members of the various OPA panel boards in the United States and to others who are willing to wear them. It looks like this was part of a propaganda scheme of trying to sell OPA to the country and making it a permanent organization. A chairman of a panel board in my district received one of these service ribbons and returned it to me with these remarks:

I am enclosing a couple of articles—I'll let you name them—received from OPA to members of ration boards. Any man with self-respect for himself or his standing in his community wouldn't be caught wearing them down the street but it is about all one could expect from the type of men on the pay roll of OPA—just a bunch of political parasites. I would suggest canceling their appropriations.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PITTINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of harbors of refuge and include a short article by Mr. Howard Everett in connection therewith.

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Poland and include a letter from the Polish-American Congress to me under date of October 27, together with a copy of a letter which the Polish-American Congress wrote to President Truman under date of October 3. If the extension is too long under the rules of the Joint Committee on Printing, I ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the RECORD notwithstanding that rule.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension will be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at two places in the RECORD and in one to include a statement by one of the scientists who developed the atomic bomb, a series of questions and answers regarding its implications, and in the other a statement by 515 scientists saying there is not possible any adequate defense against the atomic bomb.

Mr. JONKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the St. Lawrence waterway and include therein an article from the Pathfinder.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the Oklahoma veterans' homestead project.

Mr. DWORSHAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper clipping.

Mr. FOLGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a portion of a broad-

cast by Mr. Raymond Swing on October 31.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement of the life of President Wilson.

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement on wages, prices, and profits.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news story which tells of the vigorous support of General MacArthur for a unified command.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan and Mr. HOFFMAN asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD on page 10383 of October 31, 1945, wherein my remarks are reported to be as follows:

Does the gentleman know that ex-Governor Lehman is a former British citizen, that the highly paid administrative officers are citizens of various other countries, and yet we are advancing most of the money?

What I said, and what the RECORD should show, is:

Does the gentleman approve of the fact that the ranking administrative officer immediately under ex-Governor Lehman is a British citizen and that many other highly paid administrative officers are citizens of various other countries, and yet we are advancing most of the money?

I ask that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, following the special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

RETURN OF PACIFIC VETERANS

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a petition addressed to me in the form of a letter from some 40 boys in the Pacific.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WILSON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the House on the 19th of October and include therein a letter of King Ibn Saud to President Roosevelt and a copy of the letter from President Roosevelt to King Ibn Saud.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter from a Negro named Charles Lee White.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

RETIREMENT RIGHTS OF CIVIL SERVICE WORKERS ENTERING ARMED FORCES

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3256) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1939, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to join the armed forces of the United States, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, after line 6, insert:

"Sec. 2. Sections 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 12 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, are amended by striking out the words 'June 30 of each year' wherever they appear in such sections, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'December 31 of each year': *Provided*, That interest shall not be compounded as of December 31, 1945."

Page 2, line 7, strike out "2" and insert "3."

Page 2, line 11, strike out "3" and insert "4."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, will the distinguished chairman of our committee explain the bill and the amendments so that the Members of the House may be informed?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, the amendment changes the date for the computation of interest on funds of employees in the retirement fund to the calendar year instead of the fiscal year. The purpose is to save clerical work because of the fact that the withholding tax is necessarily computed at the end of the calendar year. They will thus be able to do it all at one time rather than to have to compute these deductions twice a year.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENT OF ACCUMULATED LEAVE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, I want to say to the membership of the House that some 60 days ago I introduced a bill to take care of the terminal leave pay of the enlisted men. So far I have not been able to get it out of committee. I think this Congress should take care of these officers. I am not objecting to that, I want them taken care of, but I think the GI Joe is entitled to terminal-leave pay and accumulated-leave pay just the same as the commissioned officers. I hope the membership of this House, after you consider this bill, giving these men what the gentleman from Georgia is asking for, will give the GI Joe what he asks for. I will ask for consideration of that bill just as soon as I can get it before the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with the gentleman from Florida. But I think we should also pass a law to permit the discharge of men who have been in the service constantly for 18 months or more, or men who have dependents, wives, children, or dependent parents at home to look after, or young men who want to go back to school. I say the Congress is not doing its duty, if we do not pass a law immediately to permit those men to be discharged and stop keeping them standing around in uniformed idleness at Government expense.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Of course, we all want our boys back home as soon as possible. There is no question about that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have considerable sympathy with the position expressed by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS]. In fact, I have written and have received a reply from the War Department, and I will insert that letter in the RECORD.

I should like to ask the gentleman a question, however. The gentleman will

recall that some time ago, during the war, I talked with him about the necessity of legislation of this type. That was at a time when there was a shortage of manpower, when there were many positions of critical importance to the war effort, which officers who were being retired could fill to meet the manpower shortage. Now, however, with a great many returning veterans and with the manpower situation changed, I am wondering why the necessity for the bill at this time.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, there are many cases of men who have served in the Army and Navy who left jobs in the Federal service to go into the military service. They are entitled to have their positions back. The departments want them back. They need them, so they tell me. They cannot go back and draw their terminal leave unless they sacrifice their civilian pay.

Then there are other men coming out of the armed services who have been offered employment in the Government service, who are in the same situation.

There is a third class, some men who have gone to work in a civilian capacity and who have drawn their terminal leave and receive no civilian pay. I know of one case right here in the Congress, where a Member's secretary is doing that right now. There are three or four classes of cases that are covered.

I cannot give the gentleman any specific answer to his question, but there is still a demand, apparently, because my committee is receiving calls every day about the matter, for the services of these men coming out of the Army and Navy.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I can see there is justification for it in the case of someone who was in the Government service, who is now out of the Army and who wants to go back to his position, but with respect to the man who is entering the Government service for the first time, does the gentleman feel there is necessity for that? And further does the law at the present time prevent a man from accepting private employment during the period of his terminal leave?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It does not, and I must say that to that extent the present situation is discriminatory against the man who enters the government service. It is also true there are some States who cannot employ a man while he is drawing terminal pay from the armed forces. We have taken care of that situation in this bill insofar as we have been able to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I shall not object particularly in view of the fact that these men who are in the armed services want to go back to their regular jobs, but I should like to ask permission, Mr. Speaker, to insert in my remarks a letter received from the War Department in the matter of the payment of terminal leave to enlisted men as well as to officers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The matter referred to follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE BUDGET OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., October 25, 1945.
Hon. FRANCIS CASE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CASE: Reference is made to your inquiry of September 29, 1945, relative to War Department regulations with regard to leave and furlough privileges.

Under existing law, commissioned and warrant officers are authorized leave at the rate of 30 days per year and they may accumulate not more than 4 months of unused leave. It is the general policy of the War Department to grant terminal leave up to the maximum accumulation permitted by law to officers separated from the active service upon honorable conditions.

Under existing law, there is no limitation on furloughs which may be granted enlisted personnel. However, Army regulations administratively provide that furloughs may be granted to enlisted men upon the basis of 30 days a year plus such additional brief periods as may be necessary in emergencies, or to cover travel time. Such furloughs do not include passes which may not exceed 3 days in duration or delays usually authorized in connection with official travel, temporary duty, and return to station of origin. Re-enlistment furloughs are for a period of 90 days or less, including travel time. Upon separation from the service, enlisted men are not granted terminal leave.

Under the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 most personnel having 60 days or more of active service, and below the grade of major, will receive upon separation from the service a cash payment of \$300 if the individual has served outside the continental United States, or \$200 if all of his service has been performed in this country. Under present War Department policy, War Department personnel who return from overseas to reception stations in this country and are in need of recuperation, rehabilitation, or who are to be redeployed, are sent at Government expense to their homes or places selected by them for a period of 30 days plus travel time. Such time is not charged against leave or furlough.

The War Department has been requested to submit reports on H. R. 411, 1160, 2454, and 2478, Seventy-ninth Congress, bills providing for granting of terminal leave to enlisted men with pay, or lump-sum payments in lieu thereof. The War Department has considered these bills and has submitted a proposed report to the Bureau of the Budget for advice as to whether the proposals are in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE J. RICHARDS,
Major General, GSC, United States Army.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, all in the world this legislation does is to give to officers during terminal leave the same right to employment or reemployment in the Government as any private person has. Is that correct?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct, and the bill was unanimously reported by the committee. In response to what was said by the gentleman from Florida, we are not undertaking to deal with terminal leave as such, because our committee has no jurisdiction over that subject matter; that is a matter for the Military and Naval Committees of the House. This bill does permit their employment in a

civilian capacity and their payment as civilians in spite of the fact that they may be drawing terminal leave from the Army or the Navy.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not expect to object, because I believe, if I understand this bill correctly, that it eliminates a discrimination against those men on terminal leave who might wish to return or enter Government service.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. But I understood the gentleman to make the statement that he wanted this legislation enacted because of the need for these men in the civil service of the United States.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I said some of the departments and agencies of the Government had contacted me and said that in specific cases they have need for individuals who were on terminal leave.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Is it the gentleman's belief that there is a general need for additional employees within the Government in civil-service positions?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; I would not say that. As a matter of fact I am hopeful that they will continue to reduce the number of Federal employees as rapidly as possible.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And if these gentlemen are returned to civil-service employment under the provisions of this bill if it is enacted into law, will those whom they replace be stricken from the pay rolls, or will they be given other positions?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I cannot answer that specifically. I know that in some cases they will occupy positions that are now temporarily filled by war-service appointees, and to that extent they will replace some now on the pay roll.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I can understand where there may be some need for certain specialists, and certainly all of us want the men who have been in the armed service to go back and take their positions in civil-service employment wherever they wish to do so, but I am also very cognizant of the fact that we have some 3,000,000 men and women on the pay roll of the United States under civil service, and that the general public, the tax-paying public, is asking that this great number of employees be reduced as rapidly as possible. I am hopeful that if this bill is adopted and enacted into law that those who return to the Federal pay roll will take the place of someone who is dismissed from the Federal service.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I think I ought to explain to the gentleman from Georgia that the bill which I have introduced to speed up demobilization of these men in the armed forces who are no longer needed has been introduced only about 25 or 26 days. Until 30 days have passed, I cannot file a petition on the Clerk's desk to bring that bill out for passage. There are two bills now pending that have been introduced for more than 30 days, one by the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED],

and one by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER]. They are almost on a parallel with the bill which I have introduced, but not exactly. For that reason I do not want the House to be adjourning 3 days at a time and depriving me of the right for another week or 10 days to file that petition and bring to the floor of the House a bill that will start demobilization of these men in our armed forces in earnest.

This is in order to let these men, especially the ones with dependents and the ones who want to return to school, get discharged from the service and come home.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act making provisions for payment of employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active duty with the military or naval forces of the United States," approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their respective components, may, while on terminal leave pending honorable discharge from or release from active duty in such service, enter or reenter employment of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the United States Government, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensation for such employment, shall be entitled to received pay and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment.

"(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enactment of this section, entered or reentered such employment without having used all accumulated and current accrued leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such service had he not entered or reentered such employment, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled while on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered such employment."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the act entitled 'An act making provisions for payment of employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active duty with the military or naval forces of the United States,' approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have performed active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or

Coast Guard, or in any of their respective components, may, while on terminal leave pending separation from or release from active duty in such service under honorable conditions, enter or reenter employment of the Government of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia—including any corporation created under authority of an act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress—and, in addition to compensation for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment.

"(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enactment of this section, entered or reentered such employment without having used all accumulated and current accrued leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such service had he not entered or reentered such employment, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled while on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered such employment.

"(c) Any such person who, while on terminal leave from the armed forces, performed or shall hereafter perform services for the Government of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia—including any corporation created under authority of an act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress—for which he would have been entitled to be paid had he regularly become employed or reemployed in a civilian position prior to performing such services, and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces for the period during which such services were performed, shall, if he has not otherwise been compensated for such services, be entitled, upon application therefor filed with the General Accounting Office, or, in the case of a person performing such services for a Territory or possession, filed with the appropriate agency or officer of the Government of such Territory or possession, to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the compensation he would have received for such services had he been regularly employed or reemployed and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces.

"(d) Any such person who enters the employment of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled for the unused portion of his accumulated and current accrued leave.

"(e) No waiver effectuated prior to the date of enactment of this section of any right to receive any payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under this section shall operate to deny such person entitlement to such payment."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to provide for the adjustment of the compensation of certain members

or former members of the armed forces of the United States who, before the expiration of their terminal leave, have performed, or shall hereafter perform, civilian services for the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow I may have permission to speak for 20 minutes on the full-employment bill, following any special orders that may have been heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks tomorrow I may have permission to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include excerpts.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

COMPLIANCE WITH STATE INSPECTION LAWS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3321) to provide that the several States shall continue effective measures of control and protection against the importation, introduction and spread of noxious weeds, injurious insects and animal and plant diseases, and to guarantee that purchasers or recipients of seeds, livestock, and poultry feeds, nursery stocks, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals shall have the protection guaranteed them under the laws enacted by the several States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the author of the bill tell us what he means by it?

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I object.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CADETS AT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 320) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at authorized strength," approved June 3, 1942 (57 Stat. 306.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, a similar bill relating to

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 9, 1945, for actions of Thursday, November 8, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to liberalize GI Bill of Rights (retained provision for loan guarantee by Veterans' Administration). Senate continued debate on reorganization bill, discussing Donnell amendment providing for approval of plans by joint resolution. Sen. Willis and Rep. Hope reported on FAO conference. Sent to conference bill to pay military leave to returning servicemen. Rep. Flannagan introduced pink-boll-worm bill (had been initiated by USDA). Rep. Hays introduced bill to construct county agricultural buildings. Sen. McKellar introduced bill to preserve status, etc., of Army officers detailed to USDA.

SENATE

1. GI BILL AMENDMENTS. Passed with amendments H. R. 3749, to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (pp. 10664-84). The bill permits veterans to apply for loans within 10 years after the war (present law limits this to 2 years after separation or 5 years after the war, whichever is earlier; House version limited it to 6 years after separation but not longer than 8 years after the war). It liberalizes and clarifies the guarantee provisions but retains the basic principles of the existing law (House version provided for approval of loans by the lending agencies rather than Veterans' Administration). Another provision permits VA to pay 4% on the amount originally guaranteed (present law provides for payment of interest for the first year on the part guaranteed). It extends the maturity limitation from 20 to 25 years generally and in the case of farm realty to 40 years, and removes restrictions which preclude national banks, Federal savings and loan associations, D. C. banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies from participating. The present provision that loans be made at "reasonable normal value" would be amended by striking out "normal". The reference to payment of delinquent indebtedness and taxes would be made to apply to farms and business as well as homes. The bill broadens the law "so that loans can be made for every ordinary farming purpose." It makes clear the right of the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the basic eligibility of a veteran applying for loans under the Bankhead-Jones Act, by eliminating necessity of referring each case to VA for that determination. Another provision permits refinancing of indebtedness considered by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. The bill also liberalizes the education and rehabilitation features of the GI law.
2. GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION. Continued debate on the reorganization bill, S. 1120 (pp. 10653, 10655-6, 10664, 10687-94). Most of the debate was on an amendment by Sen. Donnell, Mo., to provide for approval of reorganization plans by joint

resolution (positive law).

3. FAO CONFERENCE. Sen. Willis, Ind., described the accomplishments of the Quebec conference (pp. 10684-7).
4. LEAVE ALLOWANCES. Sens. Downey, Taylor, and Hart were appointed Senate conferees on S. 1036, which provides for payment of leave to Army and Navy officers who return to Federal employment (p. 10654).
Reps. Ramspeck, Randolph, and Rees were appointed House conferees on the bill (p. 10729).
5. SUGAR; ALCOHOL. Received a resolution of the 5th Dist. of Kans. Federation of Women's Clubs recommending that the Government restrict the use of sugars for alcoholic beverages (p. 10651).
6. PROPERTY REQUISITION. Both Houses received from the President WPB's report on operations under the Property Requisition Act. To Military Affairs Committees. (pp. 10650, 10703.)
7. COLORADO RIVER-RIO GRANDE WATER TREATY. Agreed to Sen. Downey's (Calif.) request that Engineer Alba's (Mexico National Irrigation Commission) report on this treaty be printed as S. Doc. 98 (p. 10654). Sen. Downey inserted his letter to Secretary of State Byrnes on the subject (pp. 10654-5).
8. NOMINATIONS. Received the nominations of H.E. Gaston and R.T. Stevens to be members of the Export-Import Bank Board and Chester C. Davis to be a member of the OWMR Advisory Board and confirmed the nomination of Kenneth C. Royal to be Under Secretary of War (p. 10695).

HOUSE

9. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Rep. Hope, Kans., reported on the Quebec FAO Conference, discussed the functions of the Organization, and inserted statements on the program (pp. 10703-9).
10. FULL EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Gossett, Tex., criticized H.R. 2202, the full-employment bill, as "economically...psychologically...and philosophically unsound" (pp. 10715-8).
Rep. Patman, Tex., spoke in favor of, and gave his interpretation of, this bill (pp. 10718-29).
11. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT; EXECUTIVE AGENCIES. Rep. Gore, Tenn., was appointed to replace Rep. Voorhis, Calif., (resigned) on the Select Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Beyond the Scope of Their Authority (pp. 10696-7).
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., Nov. 12 (p. 10729).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. PRICE CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bennett, Mo., criticizing "OPA policy of cost absorption" by retail business and including a Missouri Grocer article on the subject (pp. A5149-50).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Pittenger, Minn., criticizing OPA's policy of having lumber retailers absorb price increases (pp. A5138).
14. FULL EMPLOYMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Short, Mo., opposing the full-employment bill and including correspondence on the subject (pp. A5160-1).

S. 1576. A bill to facilitate filing and settlement of veterans' claims, and for other purposes;

S. 1577. A bill to facilitate settlement of claims, and for other purposes; and

S. 1578. A bill to clarify the terms "compensation" and "pension" under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Finance.

(Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, and Mr. MORSE) introduced Senate bill 1579, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. CONNALLY introduced Senate bill 1580, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to preserve the status and prerequisites of officers of the United States Army detailed to duty in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. SHIPSTEAD, Mr. MAGNUSON, and Mr. WILEY):

S. J. Res. 114. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a statue of Leif Ericson in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Library.

(Mr. KNOWLAND introduced Senate Joint Resolution 115, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

L. Mr. REVERCOMB:

S. J. Res. 116. Joint resolution to direct and require the discharge of certain members of the armed forces, to prohibit the drafting of certain persons into the Army or Navy, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 117. Joint resolution to suspend further inductions under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ON SECURITY COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill relating primarily to the power and authority, the tenure and salary of the United States representative on the Security Council of the United Nations Organization. It also deals with representation on other agencies of the Organization. I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations as requested by the Senator from Texas.

The bill (S. 1580) to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such Organization, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CONNALLY subsequently said: Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably without amendment the bill (S. 1580) to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such Organization, and I submit a report (No. 717) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and the bill placed on the calendar.

DESIGNATION OF DECEMBER 15 AS BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution designating the 15th day of December as Bill of Rights Day. The Bill of Rights became a part of the Constitution on December 15, 1791, when Virginia became the eleventh State to ratify it.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 115) requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating the 15th day of December of each year as Bill of Rights Day, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES—AMENDMENT

Mr. REVERCOMB submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1120) to provide for the reorganization of Government agencies, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

CORRECTION IN ENROLLMENT OF SENATE BILL 1199

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit a concurrent resolution. The purpose of the concurrent resolution is to correct an error made apparently by the Printing Office in printing Senate bill 1199. Instead of the word "which" the word "while" was used. That is the sole purpose of the concurrent resolution. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 41) was considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives in signing the enrolled bill (S. 1199) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim arising out of the death of L. W. Freeman be, and the same is hereby, rescinded, and that the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, directed to reenroll the said bill with the following change, namely: On page 2, line 1, of the Senate engrossed bill, strike out the word "while" and insert in lieu thereof the word "which."

TERMINATION OF RATIONING OF BUTTER, OLEOMARGARINE, FATS, OILS, AND MEAT

Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 185), which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Whereas the United States military services and other Government agencies have recently released for public consumption in the United States 100,000,000 pounds of high-quality creamery butter; and

Whereas the Department of Agriculture has seen fit to sell 8,000,000 pounds of creamery butter in foreign markets; and

Whereas 100,000,000 pounds of creamery butter added to current commercial stocks

and expected production during November and December 1945 will provide at least 150,000,000 pounds of creamery butter for each such month; and

Whereas 150,000,000 pounds a month is more than enough to provide for all unrestricted domestic civilian consumption of high-quality creamery butter during November and December and provide for an adequate year end carry-over; and

Whereas the production of butter begins to increase in December, due to seasonal factors, and continues to increase monthly for the ensuing 6 months; and

Whereas civilians will have the entire United States butter production available for their use during 1946, with the exception of very small quantities which will be purchased by the United States military services; and

Whereas oleomargarine, which is used for the same purpose, is in surplus supply; and

Whereas there will continue to be sufficient fats and oils available to produce supplies of oleomargarine equal to the demand for it; and

Whereas the current civilian allocation of other fats and oils, including lard, is at the highest rate since the initiation of fats and oils rationing; and

Whereas shortening, salad, and cooking oils are being produced in quantities greater than at any time since regulations were imposed and in quantities greater than those produced prior to the war; and

Whereas the supply of raw materials needed to produce shortening, salad, and cooking oils will continue to be sufficient to maintain this production; and

Whereas the production of lard, one of the chief fats and oils, will be substantially increased beginning not later than November 1, due to the seasonal increase in hog slaughter; and

Whereas the availability of supply is now sufficient to provide as much fats and oils as has ever before been consumed in this country during a peacetime period; and

Whereas the total domestic production of fats and oils, including lard, during 1946 will be available for civilian consumption, except for very small quantities which will be purchased by the United States military services; and

Whereas meat supplies in the United States at the present time are admittedly available at the annual rate of 159 pounds per capita and will continue to be available at this rate for the remainder of the year; and

Whereas meat supplies in this quantity are greater than were ever before available in the United States during any prewar period; and

Whereas meat supplies will be available during 1946 at a rate far in excess of the quantity consumed at any previous time; and

Whereas the supplies of poultry, eggs, fish, and cheese are abundant; and

Whereas the military has ceased purchasing poultry, eggs, fish, and cheese; and

Whereas the large supplies of poultry, eggs, fish, and cheese will supplement the supplies of meat available for civilian consumption in the United States; and

Whereas the continuation of rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats, and oils, and meat is causing hoarding, maldistribution, and disruption of normal marketing; and

Whereas the expense of continuing rationing is no longer warranted; and

Whereas industry is capable of reestablishing normal distribution of these commodities: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the Department of Agriculture should order the Office of Price Administration to cease rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats, and oils, and meat as soon as is practicable, but in no case later than November 15, 1945.

DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 186), which was referred to the Special Committee on Atomic Energy:

Whereas the United States has developed an atomic bomb which has been demonstrated by actual use to be far more destructive than any weapon of war heretofore known to man; and

Whereas the destructive force of this new weapon is of such great magnitude that its use might quickly destroy great cities and whole nations of people, irrespective of their guilt or innocence and without regard to their status as participants in warfare; and

Whereas the possibility of the use of the atomic bomb as a weapon or instrument of war threatens the peace of the world and the continuance of civilization; and

Whereas the peoples of the world have demonstrated at the San Francisco Conference and elsewhere that they favor whatever measures are necessary to achieve a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas the common interests of all mankind imperatively require that effective measures be taken to prevent the use of the atomic bomb as a weapon or instrument of war; and

Whereas the present position of the United States makes it appropriate for this Nation to assume the leadership in the development of such measures: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate (1) that the President should immediately enter into negotiations with other nations with a view to reaching an agreement which will prohibit the use of the atomic bomb as a weapon or instrument of war and with a view to implementing such agreement so as to provide an effective means for preventing the use of the atomic bomb for such purposes, and (2) that it should be the policy of the United States, in its participation in the United Nations Organization, to promote and encourage the use of the powers and facilities of that Organization effectively to prevent the use of the atomic bomb as a weapon or instrument of war and further to aid the plan and purpose set forth in the United Nations Charter to aid in securing and making permanent peace among all the nations of the world.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON BILL PROVIDING FOR SALE OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-OWNED MERCHANT VESSELS

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit for appropriate reference a resolution providing for the printing of 500 copies of the hearings on Senate bill 292, to provide for the sale of certain Government-owned merchant vessels, and for other purposes. This is a bill which is concerned with the sale of surplus ships of our merchant marine. Much interest has developed in this matter, and there have been so many requests for copies of the hearings that it is necessary that more be printed in order to supply the demands which are being made.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 187), submitted by Mr. RADCLIFFE, was received and referred to the Committee on Printing, as follows:

Resolved, That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Commerce of the Senate be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 500 additional copies, parts 1 and 2, of the hearing held before said committee during the current session on S. 292 entitled "A bill to provide for the sale of certain

Government-owned merchant vessels, and for other purposes."

PAYMENT OF ACCUMULATED OR ACCRUED LEAVE TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave, which were, to strike out all after enacting clause and insert:

That the act entitled "An act making provisions for payment of employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active duty with the military or naval forces of the United States," approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) Any person who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have performed active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in any of their respective components, may, while on terminal leave pending separation from or release from active duty in such service under honorable conditions, enter or reenter employment of the Government of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensation for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment.

"(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enactment of this section, entered or reentered such employment without having used all accumulated and current accrued leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such service had he not entered or reentered such employment, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled while on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered such employment.

"(c) Any such person who, while on terminal leave from the armed forces, performed or shall hereafter perform services for the Government of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), for which he would have been entitled to be paid had he regularly become employed or reemployed in a civilian position prior to performing such services, and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces for the period during which such services were performed, shall, if he has not otherwise been compensated for such

services, be entitled, upon application therefor filed with the General Accounting Office, or, in the case of a person performing such services for a Territory or possession, filed with the appropriate agency or officer of the Government of such Territory or possession, to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the compensation he would have received for such services had he been regularly employed or reemployed and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces.

"(d) Any such person who enters the employment of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled for the unused portion of his accumulated and current accrued leave.

"(e) No waiver effectuated prior to the date of enactment of this section of any right to receive any payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under this section shall operate to deny such person entitlement to such payment."

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide for the adjustment of the compensation of certain members or former members of the armed forces of the United States who, before the expiration of their terminal leave, have performed, or shall hereafter perform, civilian services for the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the president pro tempore appointed Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. HART conferees on the part of the Senate.

COLORADO RIVER-RIO GRANDE WATER TREATY WITH MEXICO (S. DOC. NO. 98)

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, recently the Mexican Senate confirmed the so-called Colorado River Treaty between Mexico and the United States.

One of the important elements of the Mexican legislative history of the Colorado River-Rio Grande Water Treaty is the report given to the Mexican Senate by Engineer Adolfo Orive Alba, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Commission of Mexico, one of the negotiators of the treaty, whose position corresponds approximately to that of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation in our country.

I hold in my hand a translation of the statement made by him concerning this treaty, and, in view of its great importance historically, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMBIGUITIES IN COLORADO RIVER-RIO GRANDE WATER TREATY

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of a letter which is self-explanatory, dated November 7, 1945, written by myself to the Honorable James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State.

postwar economy. He said, "The major objective, of course, is to reestablish an expanded peacetime industry, trade, and agriculture, and to do it as quickly as possible." Then he listed the major fields of action for the consideration of Congress in line with his constitutional duty—and as you know legislation for full employment was among the items.

As I look down the President's list of far-reaching, needed measures, many of which are not yet even in draft form as far as I know, and as I contemplate these extensive areas of needed action, many of which are not covered at all or are very inadequately covered—I am impressed again and again with the sheer impossibility of handling these complex problems unless we first equip ourselves with the machinery set up in H. R. 2202. In addition, at the risk of unnecessary repetition I say again that the whole success of this or any other program for the critical time that lies immediately ahead as well as for the long range—I say that the whole success of such a program depends on creating and justifying a feeling of confidence throughout the land.

The President's list in his message of September 6 contained 21 main headings and I hope you have noted how each item relates to and affects the others and how therefore we should consider them each in relation to the whole of our activity—and therefore how urgently we need the bill which you have before you.

Now what is the difference between such a listing of items and a program for action under the full-employment bill?

The difference is that in constructing the program, specific measures for action on each item would be proposed or described and their effects would be estimated and their relations to other parts of the program would be set forth. Then the joint committee would consider the report and the recommended measures and the estimates. They would change such parts as they found needed change and then report the joint resolution for debate on the floor of each House. The joint resolution would be debated, fully and freely and publicly, and adopted by a record vote. Finally, the specific measures contained in the final program would be drafted and considered by the various standing committees.

In this manner we would work out a program, the parts of which would fit together. As conditions changed and the success of each measure was proved out or disproved in practice, revisions would be made from time to time to improve the result.

It is very closely parallel to the well-established techniques of management in business. A scientific management approach to a business problem usually contains three steps: (1) setting the objectives, (2) allocating the responsibility, and (3) setting up procedures to discharge the responsibility. The procedures begin by setting tasks and quotas; then a coordinated set of processes or machines or operations would be designed and placed in action. Finally—just as a corporation publishes a quarterly report on its operations—there would be a periodic check of the results whereby the performance could be measured and the efficiency of the whole program could be gauged. This is what, as I read it, is done by H. R. 2202.

Summarizing briefly, I am in favor of H. R. 2202 because I believe it is an essential step in creating and justifying the confidence that is essential to the successful operation of our private enterprise system.

I favor the bill because it would set up a procedure for better coordination in the executive branch and in the Congress and I feel that such better coordination is absolutely necessary in dealing with the huge and complex problems of the postwar world.

I favor the bill because it is the only practical way I see whereby we can construct and

operate a unified program of governmental action on the scale that clearly will be necessary in the future.

For these very reasons, I would be strongly against any attempts at weakening or watering down this legislation. Such weakening would strike at the very foundation of our work—it would tend to weaken the confidence which is its essential objective. I think we must say clearly and plainly and flatly that we are going to do this job.

Likewise, I would view with strong disfavor attempts to limit or restrict the action programs and measures which future Congresses may find desirable under the circumstances that then exist. I think we should leave the future Congress entirely unfettered to use whatever means they find necessary or desirable under the Constitution.

I would also view as very weakening or restricting any attempt to divide the joint committee, or to limit its scope of consideration, or to relieve it of the necessary duty of reporting its findings back in the form of a joint resolution for open debate in each House and before the people of the country.

Finally, I have said and would emphasize again that a positive program of action is necessary, and that it can be constructed without doing violence to our traditions and our institutions, and without ruining the financial soundness of the country—provided that we agree on the objective of the program, and that we face the responsibility squarely, and that we adopt procedures that will make it possible for us to discharge that responsibility.

All these things add up to my strong support of H. R. 2202. I believe firmly that we can accomplish this task—I see that we must accomplish this task—and I urge that our time is limited and that the need is great.

Give us a good strong legislative authorization and let us get to work.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR SHOULD HAVE BEEN DEMOBILIZED LONG AGO

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to observe through the press releases the War Department finally decided to discharge men from the armed forces who were captured and incarcerated in the prison camps of the Nazis and the Japanese. Of course, they should have been discharged long ago. They certainly performed their share of service. To keep men on active service after they had suffered the punishments in the prison camps of the enemy was about the most unreasonable and inexcusable thing the War Department could do. These American prisoners of war did not even accumulate points while in prison. I have been trying for several months to convince Army officials that these, of all servicemen, were entitled to be discharged.

Let me call your attention to another thing that seems manifestly unfair and that is, that boys who served in prison camps of either the Nazis or the Japanese, are given no credit toward promotions. Men who served long periods of time in the prison camps came out with the same rank as they had when they were captured. For example, a second lieutenant from my State was captured

by the Japanese more than 3 years ago. He has been released and is discharged as a second lieutenant. His friend, who was a second lieutenant 3 years ago, served for a considerable period of time in the Pentagon. He is now a lieutenant colonel. I am not criticizing the lieutenant colonel, not for 1 minute, but I do feel that men who have been required, through no fault of their own, to serve in the prison camps of either the Nazis or the Japanese are certainly entitled to a little more consideration, not only with regard to discharges but also with respect to rank as members of our armed forces.

PAYMENT OF ACCUMULATED OR ACCRUED LEAVE TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. RAMSPECK, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. REES of Kansas.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mrs. DOUGLAS of California, for 10 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. WASIELEWSKI, for 1 week, on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday, November 12, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, November 8, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet, in executive hearing, on Thursday, November 8, 1945, at 10 a. m., to consider H. R. 2633 and H. R. 3802, bills for the refund of frustrated voyages.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

(Tuesday, November 13, 1945)

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, November 13, 1945, at 10:30 a. m., to begin hearings on the following stream pollution abatement bills: H. R. 519, H. R. 587, and H. R. 4070.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, November 14, 1945)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold hearings on

Wednesday, November 14, 1945, at 10:30 a. m., in room 446, Old House Office Building, to consider H. R. 3976, H. R. 4109, H. R. 4179, and private bills.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XXIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 393. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4421, a bill to increase the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, to increase the permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, and to authorize permanent appointment in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. 1189). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 394. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 2788, a bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code in regard to the limitations of certain actions, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. 1190). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas: Committee on Rivers and Harbors. House Joint Resolution 265. Joint resolution to provide for proceeding with certain river and harbor projects heretofore authorized to be prosecuted after the termination of the war; without amendment (Rept. 1191). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4457) for the relief of Larren N. Harris, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 4618. A bill to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 4619. A bill for protection of cotton and cottonseed production from the pink bollworm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 4620. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of

bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAVAGE:

H. R. 4621. A bill to establish a Veterans' Job Act and integrated national program for assuring maximum work opportunities and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy through the concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, labor, foreign trade, private agencies, State and local governments, and the Federal Government; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 4622. A bill repealing the profit-limitation provisions of the act known as the Vinson-Trammell Act, as amended and supplemented; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BAILEY:

H. R. 4623. A bill to eliminate the income limitation for eligibility for pension for non-service-connected disability in the case of persons who have a service-connected disability; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 4624. A bill to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents, for taking action in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto, for preventing proof of acts abroad with respect to the making of an invention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. R. 4625. A bill to authorize a program for the construction of county agricultural buildings through assistance in planning and financing such projects in counties where agriculture is a predominant industry thereby providing centralized housing and facilities for Federal, State, and local offices engaged in administering agricultural and related programs concerned with the welfare of the farm population; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 4626. A bill relating to the application of section 251 of the Internal Revenue Code to prisoners of war and others in the Philippines during Japanese occupation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 4627. A bill relating to sales of surplus property to veterans; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 4628. A bill to amend section 332 (a) of the Nationality Act of 1940; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 4629. A bill to establish a veterans' job act and integrated national program for assuring maximum work opportunities and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy through the concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, labor, foreign trade, private agencies, State and local governments, and the Federal Government; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 4630. A bill to incorporate the Reserve Officers of the Naval Services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOMENGEAUX:

H. R. 4631. A bill to establish a veterans' job and integrated national program for assuring maximum work opportunities and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy through the concerted effort of industry, agriculture, labor, foreign trade, private agencies, State and local governments, and the Federal Government; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 4632. A bill for the relief of Mrs. John W. Evans; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

H. R. 4633. A bill for the relief of John B. Clausen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 4634. A bill for the relief of Claud Cathcart; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4635. A bill for the relief of J. R. Mahon; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4636. A bill for the relief of W. B. Lacy; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4637. A bill for the relief of T. L. Truitt; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4638. A bill for the relief of B. E. Truitt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 4639. A bill for the relief of C. LeRoy Phillips; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4640. A bill for the relief of Gladys Hastings; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SAVAGE:

H. R. 4641. A bill for the relief of the Department of Labor and Industries of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4642. A bill for the relief of the Department of Labor and Industries of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Claims.

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H. R. 4646. A bill for the relief of the Department of Labor and Industries of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 4647. A bill for the relief of Albert R. Perkins; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII:

1312. Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition of 53 members of the Grace Evangelical and Reformed Church of Harmony, Pa., protesting the passage of H. H. 3293, to provide for the national security, health, and public welfare, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, Nos. 199 & 200

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 14, 1945, for actions of November 12 & 13, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on bill to provide for payment for accrued leave to servicemen who enter or reenter U.S. employment. House received President's message urging additional appropriations for UNRRA. Rep. Gallagher criticized price policies on coconut fats and sugar. Rep. Rees urged protection against importation of infected meat supplies.

HOUSE

November 12:

1. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1036, providing for payment of accrued or accumulated leave to servicemen who enter or reenter U.S. employment (p. 10775).
2. FATS AND OILS; SUGAR. Rep. Gallagher, Minn., criticized OPA's price policies on coconut oil and urged cooperation to keep prices down (p. 10768).
3. MEAT IMPORTS. Rep. Rees, Kans.; urged protection against "importation of infected meat supplies" (p. 10769).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. Rep. Eberharter, Pa., criticized SPA's "disinclination to follow the plain intent of Congress, particularly insofar as it applies to the priority rights of purchase of material by World War II veterans" (p. 10768).
Rep. Snyder, Pa., discussed surplus-property-disposal problems and commended reorganization of the disposal agencies' procedures (p. 10782).
5. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Pittenger, Min., spoke favoring this project (pp. 10768-9).
6. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4489, to extend certain privileges and exemptions to international organizations (H. Rept. 1203) (p. 10783).
7. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Received OPA's 14th report. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 10783.)
8. FULL EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Rich, Pa., criticized the full-employment bill, asking, "Why should Government create jobs when there are more jobs now than can be filled?" (p. 10771).

November 13:

9. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. Received the President's message urging appropriation authorizations of \$1,350,000,000 for U.S. participation in UNRRA activities. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (pp. 10789-90).

SENATE

November 12: NOT IN SESSION.

November 13: Both Houses met in joint session to hear Prime Minister Atlee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. H. R. 4625 (see Digest 197) authorizes the Department to construct county agricultural buildings and cooperate with counties in surveying local needs and planning construction. Authorizes to enable the Secretary to extend financial assistance to counties in planning and constructing these buildings, but not to exceed 30 percent of construction cost, exclusive of the cost of the land, except where the county's financial status or income from agriculture is not sufficient, in which case 50 percent may be provided, if the county guarantees satisfactory space facilities for Federal agencies concerned with agriculture; and permits the Agriculture Department and other Federal agencies occupying space in these buildings to pay a reasonable rental.
11. PINK-BOLLWORM CONTROL. H.R. 4619 (see Digest 197) authorizes pink-bollworm control, including authority for payments to Mexicans for cotton-free areas.
12. UNRRA FUNDS. H.R. 4649, by Rep. Bloom, N.Y., to enable the U.S. to further participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 10783.)
13. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. H.R. 4651, by Rep. Ramspeck, Ga. (by request) "to amend Sec. 6 of the Civil Service Retirement Act." To Civil Service Committee. (p. 10783.)
14. TERMINATION OF WAR. H. J. Res. 272, by Rep. Bizley, Okla., to declare Dec. 7, 1945, as the date of the cessation of hostilities in, and as the date of the termination of, the present war. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 10783.) Remarks of author (pp. A5196-7).
15. FLAG DISPLAY. H. J. Res. 273, by Rep. Wadsworth, N.Y., authorizing and requesting the President to issue annually a proclamation designating Dec. 15, as Bill of Rights Day. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 10783.)
16. CONSUMER COSTS. H.J. Res. 274, by Rep. Coffee, Wash., directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate all aspects of costs of essential consumer necessities. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 10783.)
17. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. H. R. 4662, by Rep. Chelf, Ky., relating to the deferment under the Selective Training and Service Act of registrants regularly engaged in agriculture. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 10794.)
18. IRRIGATION. H. R. 4664, by Rep. Mansfield, Mont. (by request) to provide for the adjustment of repayment contracts and cancellation of irrigation charges on the Flathead irrigation project, Mont. To Indian Affairs Committee. (p. 10794.)
19. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. H. Res. 397 by Rep. Fulton, Pa., and H. Res. 399, by Rep. Rooney, N.Y., creating a select committee to investigate and study the disposition of surplus property to veterans. To Rules Committee. (p. 10794.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for his contribution.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I feel a deep personal loss in the death of my friend, Jack Nichols.

I cannot here recount the many deeds great and small that endeared him to the multitude of friends who feel his loss. His deeds of friendship, his deeds of kindness, his deeds of charity, his deeds of good will, were too numerous.

He was a man of strong spirit.

He never straddled a fence. He went all the way. He was a bold fighter, a generous winner, a game loser, a man who possessed every trait of good sportsmanship.

His was a rare gift. Few men can be an equally good winner or good loser in a contest, but it was ever so with him.

To know him better was to like him more. I knew him well—knew his faults, and he had his for he was human; knew his virtues and they were strong and they were many.

Knowing him thus well and certainly, I think it a tribute of the highest, just to say what speaks out of my mind and heart—that I was always proud to be his friend and know that he was mine.

RIGHT OF THE ARMED FORCES TO TAKE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT WHILE ON TERMINAL LEAVE

Mr. RAMSPECK submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from Georgia if this report represents a unanimous agreement on the part of the conferees, and I also wish the gentleman would explain what differences it contains from the original House bill.

Mr. RAMSPECK. This is a unanimous report on the part of the conferees of both Houses.

The only change made in the bill by the conferees as compared with the bill when it passed the House is to make certain that the term "armed forces" includes the commissioned personnel of the Public Health Service and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. That is the

only change we made. I believe that the original bill we passed in the House by unanimous consent did include such a provision but the Senate had some doubt about the positiveness of the House provision and we therefore wrote that section in the bill to make the intent of Congress certain.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the conference report is agreed to and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

There was no objection.

THE ATOMIC BOMB

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and also to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter last referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I cannot refrain from pointing out to the House with profound hopefulness that the proposal which this morning's press reports to have been made by the British Prime Minister with regard to the control of the atomic bomb follows in most of its fundamentals the proposal I made in the House in the speech I delivered here on Thursday last.

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, your Committee on Postwar Economic Policy has just filed its eighth report to the Congress—and I should like to say in passing—that this eighth report, like its seven predecessors, has been a unanimous report. The report is entitled "Economic Reconstruction in Europe." It deals with the subject of the foreign economic situation and the part America should play in that foreign economy. We think it is a very splendid report. It represents many months of hard work.

It considers a number of subjects on which you will be called upon to act before this Congress is over. Busy as we know you are yet we are going to ask and hope that when this report reaches you on Wednesday—we had hoped it might reach you today but we have had some trouble getting it printed—you will take time from your arduous duties to read it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. Gladly.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I ask the gentleman to do this because I wish publicly to thank the chairman and the other members of the committee for their patience with me and the great number of suggestions I had to make, and their granting of the time I required of the committee to go over those suggestions. I wish also to agree with the chairman that this is a unanimous report and one of great importance to the country.

Mr. COLMER. I wish to say in response to the gentleman from California that no man contributed more to this report than the gentleman from California, especially in view of the fact that he was not among the original seven men who made the trip; notwithstanding this, his contribution was a splendid one. But Mr. Speaker, I also want to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation of the efforts and contribution made by the entire membership of the 18-man committee, and likewise to express publicly the appreciation of the committee of the efforts of our staff director, Marion Folsom, and our special consultant, William Y. Elliott.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KOPPLEMANN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, to include in one an article by Sumner Welles, in another statements from a letter received by a former employee of his, and in the other to include a speech delivered by himself yesterday on UNRRA.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next after disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS] may address the House for 20 minutes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in regard to irrigation within the State of Arizona.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Boston Globe entitled, "Make It the Hub of the World." This editorial is along the lines of hearings to be held soon by the preparatory commission of the United Nations Organization, showing that historic Boston would be the most natural and logical place for the headquarters of the United Nations Organization.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSION ON THE
ERECTION OF MEMORIALS AND EN-
TOMBMENT OF BODIES IN ARLINGTON
MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER—MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the requirements of the Public Act No. 397, Sixty-sixth Congress, I transmit herewith the annual report of the Commission on the Erection of Memorials and Entombment of Bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 12, 1945.

DANIEL D. O'CONNELL AND ALMON B.
STEWART—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

The House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, the bill (H. R. 1303) for the relief of Daniel D. O'Connell and Almon B. Stewart.

The measure would provide for the payment of the sums of \$544.16 and \$1,732.22, respectively, to Daniel D. O'Connell and Almon B. Stewart, of Bangor, Maine, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by them by the failure of George E. Glunt, of Altoona, Pa., to pay them for labor and material furnished by them as subcontractors on a contract for the construction of an airways communication station at the Bangor, Maine, airport.

It appears that in September 1941, the Government, acting through the Civil Aeronautics Administration, contracted with George E. Glunt for the erection of a prefabricated steel-frame watch-house building at Bangor, Maine. After the contract was awarded to Mr. Glunt, he sublet the work of installing the foundations and the piers to the claimant O'Connell for the sum of \$544.16, and entered into a subcontract with the claimant Stewart to furnish the labor and materials in erecting the building at actual cost, plus 15 percent. The bill of the claimant O'Connell was in the amount of \$544.16 and the bill of the claimant Stewart was in the amount of \$1,732.22. Although Mr. Glunt was paid the amount due him under his contract, he disappeared without paying anything to the subcontractors.

While it is to be regretted that the claimants have sustained a financial loss, in the absence of any privity of contract between the claimants and the Government, and in view of the fact that the Government has already paid for the work performed, I am not aware of any reason, either legal or moral, which would require the Government to reimburse the claimants for their losses and,

in effect, to act as an insurer of the subcontractors.

Accordingly, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 12, 1945.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large on the Journal, and, without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. EULWINKLE] conferred with me a few minutes ago and made a suggestion which aroused my immediate interest and favorable response, as the result of which I conferred with the Speaker and our distinguished colleague from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], the acting minority leader on the floor at the present time. Today is Armistice Day. On November 11, 1918, the actual Armistice Day of World War I took place. During that war our land forces were led by a man whose name will occupy the foremost pages in history. Through the divine province of God he is still with us. He was the commander in chief of the Army of the United States during World War I, which he led with such fine judgment and valor so as to bring about the great victory that came to our country in that war. It is only proper and fitting, the Speaker and the distinguished acting minority leader agreeing, that the House of Representatives should on this day convey to that great American, that great warrior of World War I, our profound feeling of respect and admiration that this body holds for him, which expression would be symbolic and representative of the feelings of Americans throughout the entire country.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to send to that great military leader of the last war, that great American, Gen. John J. Pershing, an appropriate message from the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

A NATION PERISHING WITHIN

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GIBSON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, amid the turmoil, strife, and national upheaval that now exists throughout the land, I think it is time for the voices of the membership of this House to be heard. We are now going through a period in which there should be harmony akin to that of a love feast existing among our people—much to the contrary our whole economic system is torn to threads. We have just concluded one of the most horrible wars known to the civilized world and instead of maintaining here at home a spirit of universal peace, of good will,

and of comradeship, from one to the other, that a befitting environment may await our returning heroes, what does the threshold of their homeland hold out to them? There must be a deep underlying cause; there is such cause. We must all know that throughout the world a spirit of revolution exists.

To my sorrow, I must admit that such a spirit of revolution is actively at work among a minority group in this country, who even though constituting a minority, is a very active and productive one.

Let us for once be realistic in viewing the picture as it exists, and let us take off the colored glasses and throw on this shameful spectacle the searchlight of truth.

In July 1945 the gang that designates themselves the Communist Party of these United States, held a secret convention in New York City—their haven. Through leakage, the press was able to pick up some of their proceedings.

Under a New York date line of July 27, 1945, Willard Edwards, of the Chicago Tribune Press Service, stated as follows:

A prediction by Soviet Dictator Stalin that the United States faces an economic crisis in the postwar period evoked loud cheers at the opening of a secret convention of American Communist leaders yesterday. The cheers swelled to gleeful shouts as speakers envisioned a Soviet America within 5 years, based upon an overturn of the American system of government due to a workers revolution.

Let us evaluate: Why should Stalin predict an economic crisis? Why should the delegates predict an overthrow of our form of government and be able to name the medium through which it would be accomplished? There is no informed person that will be honest with himself that will deny that the CIO is the working organization of the Communist Party. I do not lay this charge to all the members of the CIO, for it has many members who are just as loyal and just as good American citizens as I. I refer to the leadership that controls the action of the organization and the membership.

Do you have to look far to see the workers revolution in progress? Look about you in any direction. Also, consider for a moment where all these strikes are coming from. The great majority of them are by CIO unions. I will say this, in my opinion, the leadership of the A. F. of L. is strongly American and I do not think it has ever done anything with a view of weakening or destroying this country. No person that will think and be fair will deny that these widespread strikes are following the planned and blue-printed course laid down by that gang of un-American Communists to overthrow this Government.

Let me ask why the Department of Justice has not seized the complete files of that gang? How long are we going to repose in dreamland and let a gang like that lay plans and avow to overthrow our Government, and we remain in silence? Their acts without question constituted mass treason while we were engaged in all-out war with a foreign enemy. Have we done anything about it? Let us see: This same CIO gang came in here with three pieces of legislation they have been

ADJUSTMENT OF COMPENSATION OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO LEAVE ACCRUED IN THE ARMED FORCES WHO BECOME EMPLOYED BY THE GOVERNMENT

NOVEMBER 12, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RAMSPECK, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 1036]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: *That the Act entitled "An Act making provisions for payment of employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active duty with the military or naval forces of the United States", approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:*

"Sec. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have performed active service in the armed forces, may, while on terminal leave pending separation from or release from active duty in such service under honorable conditions, enter or reenter employment of the Government of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an Act of

Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensation for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment.

“(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enactment of this section, entered or reentered such employment without having used all accumulated and current accrued leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such service had he not entered or reentered such employment, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, or the Federal Security Administrator, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled while on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered such employment.

“(c) Any such person who, while on terminal leave from the armed forces, performed or shall hereafter perform services for the Government of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), for which he would have been entitled to be paid had he regularly become employed or reemployed in a civilian position prior to performing such services, and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces for the period during which such services were performed, shall, if he has not otherwise been compensated for such services, be entitled, upon application therefor filed with the General Accounting Office, or, in the case of a person performing such services for a Territory or possession, filed with the appropriate agency or officer of the Government of such Territory or possession, to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the compensation he would have received for such services had he been regularly employed or reemployed and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces.

“(d) Any such person who enters the employment of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, or the Federal Security Administrator, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled for the unused portion of his accumulated and current accrued leave.

“(e) No waiver effectuated prior to the date of enactment of this section of any right to receive any payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under this section shall operate to deny such person entitlement to such payment.

“(f) As used in this section, the term ‘armed forces’ includes the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, and the commissioned corps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and their respective components.”

And the House agree to the same.

That the title of the bill be amended to read as follows: "An Act to provide for the adjustment of the compensation of certain members or former members of the armed forces of the United States who, before the expiration of their terminal leave, have performed, or shall hereafter perform, civilian services for the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

ROBERT RAMSPECK,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
GLEN H. TAYLOR,
THOMAS C. HART,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories, or possessions, or the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment to the text of the bill strikes out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

The only difference between the House amendment and the substitute agreed to in conference is the inclusion in the conference substitute of language which makes it clear that for the purposes of the section added by the bill to the act of August 1, 1941, as amended, the commissioned personnel of the Public Health Service and of the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be considered a part of the armed forces.

ROBERT RAMSPECK,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 201

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 15, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, November 14, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported appropriation-rescission bill (Emergency-Rubber-Project item amended). Senate received President's message urging additional appropriation authorizations for UNRRA. Senate agreed to conference report on bill providing for payment of leave to servicemen who enter or reenter U.S. employment. Senate continued debate on reorganization bill. Reps. Vursell and Rees urged reduction in number of Federal personnel.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATION RESCISSION. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 4407 (S.Rept. 719) (p. 10798). The Senate committee amended the language regarding the Emergency Rubber Project to provide for the orderly liquidation of the project including sale of the mills and disposal of leases by sale or by contract arrangements, and for continuation of research, but the Senate committee language does not place any time limit on liquidation of the project. The House language provided for elimination of the remaining guayule plantations and the rehabilitation and return of the leased land to the owners, and also for continuation of research work until June 30, 1946. The Senate committee also restored \$1,789,419 of the \$5,226,461 House rescission for FEA. (For other provisions see Digest 181.)
2. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. Received the President's message urging appropriation authorizations of \$1,350,000,000 for U.S. participation in UNRRA activities. To Foreign Relations Committee. (pp. 10795-6.)
3. FOREIGN RELIEF. Received petitions from Wis. and Pa. citizens favoring additional foreign relief (p. 10797).
4. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1036, providing for payment of accrued or accumulated leave to servicemen who enter or reenter U.S. employment (p. 10800). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Received OFA's 14th report. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 10797.)

6. GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION. Continued debate on S. 1120, the reorganization bill (pp. 10822-36). Debated Byrd and Donnell amendments. Sen. Donnell, Mo., spoke urging reduction in number of Federal personnel (pp. 10822-3).
7. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Capper, Kans. inserted correspondence concerning removal of price controls and stated that OPA policy "is likely to retard production and thereby increase the inflationary pressure" (pp. 10797-8).
8. MINERALS. Received an Army and Navy Munitions Board letter relating to the inclusion of uranium in a list of strategic and critical materials. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 10797.)
9. MILITARY TRAINING. Received communications opposing compulsory military training. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 10797.)
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1902, relating to the trial of the issue of just compensation in the case of condemnation proceedings of property to be used for flood control purposes (S.Rept. 718)(p. 10798).
11. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. D.C. Committee reported without amendment H.J.Res. 236, provide for continuance of the tax-exempt status of certain D.C. property used and occupied by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the U.S. Government or by the American Red Cross (S.Rept. 784)(p. 10798).
12. GI BILL OF RIGHTS. Sens. George, Connally, Johnson of Colo., LaFollette, and Milliken were appointed conferees on H.R. 3749, to revise the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (pp. 10800-1). House conferees not yet appointed.

HOUSE

13. PERSONNEL; EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Vursell, Ill., urged reduction in number of Federal personnel and criticized proposed legislation for unemployment compensation which would cover Federal employees and transportation home; and Federal salary increases; and criticized Government expenditures (pp. 10848-50).
14. FEDERAL SALARIES. Rep. Rees, Kans., spoke favoring salary increases for low-bracket employees, opposing increases in the higher brackets, and urging reduction in number of personnel (p. 10847).
15. RUBBER. Rep. Johnson, Ill., commended wartime synthetic rubber production and inserted a press release on the subject (p. 10841).
16. FEDERAL EXPENDITURES. Rep. Rich, Pa., criticized Government expenditures and urged a "sensible administration...or our Nation will be ruined financially" (p. 10844).
17. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT; FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Davis, Tenn., was elected to the Flood Control Committee. (p. 10846).
18. PRICE CONTROL. Reps. Hartley (N.J.), Fittenger (Minn.), and Jonkman (Mich.) criticized OPA price policies (pp. 10840-1; 10842).
Rep. Sabath, Ill., commended Chester Bowles' administration of OPA (p. 10844).
Rep. Gallagher, Minn., urged continuing price controls to avoid inflation (p. 10844).

amendment to the social-security laws of the United States, to the end that public employees may be included therein and may receive the same benefits therefrom as people engaged in private employment.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE,

CURTIS OLSON,

Mayor, Valley City; Chairman.

A. G. PORTER,

City Attorney for La Moure, Kulm, and Edgeley; Member.

M. W. GACKLE,

Mayor, Kulm; Member.

L. E. CORRELL,

City Auditor, Casselton; Member.

C. L. FOSTER,

City Attorney, Bismarck; Member.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL GAINS TAX— LETTER FROM RUDOLF CALLMANN AND PAUL TILLICH

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, a few months ago I sponsored legislation to close up a loophole in the tax laws which permitted certain classes of aliens to escape payment of taxes. This proposal has been pending, not being pushed by me due to the fact that the Treasury Department has said it will take care of the matter under regulations which they have issued. I am waiting for a report from them to see how well they have accomplished their job.

The measure which I introduced has apparently been taken advantage of by a few bigots who would spread dissension in the United States by applying a class and racial angle where it is totally unwarranted. This effort I repudiate and deplore. I, therefore, should like to have inserted in the RECORD, following my remarks, a letter addressed to me under date of November 9, signed by Paul Tillich and Rudolf Callmann which bears upon the subject.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 9, 1945.

The Honorable BRIEN McMAHON,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: This letter is written on behalf of two major national organizations of refugees from nazism in the United States, the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, comprising 40 organizations of immigrants throughout the country, and Selfhelp of Emigres from Central Europe, a nonsectarian organization.

As you may be aware, your proposal to apply the capital gains tax to persons residing in the United States for extended periods on temporary visas, has been used as a springboard for groundless attacks in some newspapers directed against the refugees in this country as a whole. Knowing your splendid record as an enlightened and fair-minded legislator, we realize that these attacks are completely at variance with your purpose in sponsoring this proposal. We, therefore, feel that you will be interested in our views on the matter.

May we assure you that the principle underlying your proposal, to close a possible loophole in our existing tax laws, has the full approval of our organizations.

This legislation would affect few, if any of our members, or of the refugees generally, because the overwhelming majority of the 250,000 refugees in the United States entered as quota immigrants and are, therefore, subject to the capital gains and all other taxes. We, nevertheless, have an interest in the matter since misinterpretation of these facts may reflect unjustly on the new Americans. They pay their taxes with the same good

will and spirit of gratitude to America that they feel in serving in this country's armed forces and performing all other civic duties. Their interest in this matter is identical with that of every American that all who enjoy the privilege of living in this country shall meet the obligations entailed in that privilege.

Respectfully,

RUDOLF CALLMANN,
President American Federation of
Jews from Central Europe, Inc.
DR. PAUL TILLICH,
President Selfhelp of Emigres from
Central Europe, Inc.

A CHANCE FOR PEACE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BALL

[Mr. BALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "A Chance for Peace," delivered by him before the Cincinnati Foreign Policy Institute on November 9 at Cincinnati, Ohio, which appears in the Appendix.]

PEACETIME COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING—ADDRESS BY SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of peacetime compulsory military training, delivered by him at the Central Teachers' College, Stevens Point, Wis., on November 8, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONTROL OF THE USE OF ATOMIC EN- ERGY—BROADCAST FROM PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

[Mr. SMITH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a broadcast in which he participated, from Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., on November 11, 1945, on the subject The Control of the Use of Atomic Energy, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE BATTLE FOR PEACE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MYERS

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the topic "The Battle for Peace," delivered by him on the program Congress Speaks, on November 13, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MINIMUM WAGE RATES—STATEMENT BY SENATOR MYERS

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement regarding Senate bill 1349, the minimum-wage bill, made by him before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on October 16, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

RESETTLEMENT OF PALESTINE—ADDRESS BY HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the former Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., at a dinner given in his honor by B'nai B'rith, on November 7, 1945, at the Hotel Astor in New York, which appears in the Appendix.]

ARMISTICE DAY ADDRESS BY EDWARD M. SCHEIBERLING

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered on Armistice Day, November 11, 1945, by Edward M. Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion, at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO MOUNTAINS BY JANE MARIE SURFACE

[Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article en-

titled "I Love Mountains," by Jane Marie Surface, from the Washington Sunday Star of November 11, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICS—EDI- TORIALS FROM THE FAIRMONT (W. VA.) TIMES

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD editorials entitled "Labor Unions and Politics" and "Political Education," published in the Fairmont (W. Va.) Times for October 23 and October 13, 1945, respectively, which appear in the Appendix.]

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIORS— EDITORIAL FROM THE DETROIT TIMES

[Mr. FERGUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Tomb of the Unknown Warriors," from the Detroit Times of November 12, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

RELATION OF WAGES AND PRICES—EDI- TORIAL FROM THE PHILADELPHIA REC- ORD

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Drop Anchor but Full Speed Ahead," published in the Philadelphia Record, which appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Andrews	Hart	O'Daniel
Austin	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hawkes	Overton
Barkley	Hayden	Radcliffe
Billbo	Hickenlooper	Reed
Brewster	Hill	Russell
Bridges	Hocy	Saltonstall
Buck	Huffman	Shlpstead
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Byrd	Kilgore	Stewart
Capper	Knowland	Taft
Carville	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Chavez	Lucas	Tunnell
Connally	McClellan	Tydings
Cordon	McKellar	Vandenberg
Donnell	McMahon	Wagner
Downey	Magnuson	Walsh
Eastland	Mead	Wheeler
Ellender	Millikin	Wherry
Ferguson	Mitchell	Wiley
Fulbright	Moore	Wilson
Green	Morse	Young
Guffey	Murdock	
Gurney	Myers	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has been appointed a delegate to the International Labor Conference in Paris, and is therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is attending the conference in London to consider the creation of an educational and cultural organization of the United Nations.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are detained on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from

Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] are necessarily absent.

The Senators from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. MAYBANK] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] is a member of the committee on the part of the Senate attending the funeral of the late Senator Thomas of Idaho, and is therefore necessarily absent.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are members of the Senate committee attending the funeral of the late Senator Thomas of Idaho.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. Aiken] has been excused until November 20 for reasons heretofore stated.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is unavoidably absent because of injuries resulting from an accident.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Seventy Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

PAYMENT FOR ACCUMULATED OR ACCRUED LEAVE TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. DOWNEY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That the Act entitled 'An Act making provisions for payment of employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active duty with the military or naval forces of the United States', approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have performed active service in the armed forces, may, while on terminal leave pending separation from or release from active duty in such service under honorable conditions, enter or reenter employment of the Government of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the

employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensation for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment.

"(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enactment of this section, entered or reentered such employment without having used all accumulated and current accrued leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such service had he not entered or reentered such employment, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, or the Federal Security Administrator, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled while on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered such employment.

"(c) Any such person who, while on terminal leave from the armed forces, performed or shall hereafter perform services for the Government of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), for which he would have been entitled to be paid had he regularly become employed or reemployed in a civilian position prior to performing such services, and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces for the period during which such services were performed, shall, if he has not otherwise been compensated for such services, be entitled, upon application therefor filed with the General Accounting Office, or, in the case of a person performing such services for a Territory or possession, filed with the appropriate agency or officer of the Government of such Territory or possession, to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the compensation he would have received for such services had he been regularly employed or reemployed and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces.

"(d) Any such person who enters the employment of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, or the Federal Security Administrator, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled for the unused portion of his accumulated and current accrued leave.

"(e) No waiver effectuated prior to the date of enactment of this section of any right to receive any payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under this section shall operate to deny such person entitlement to such payment.

"(f) As used in this section, the term 'armed forces' includes the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, and the commissioned corps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and their respective components."

And the House agree to the same.

That the title of the bill be amended to read as follows: "An Act to provide for the adjustment of the compensation of certain members or former members of the armed forces of the United States who, before the expiration of their terminal leave, have performed, or shall hereafter perform, civilian

services for the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
GLEN H. TAYLOR,
THOS. C. HART,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

ROBERT RAMSPECK,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. DOWNEY. I move that the Senate agree to the conference report.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator explain the question at issue in the conference report?

Mr. DOWNEY. There is a law which prevents any civil-service employee or anyone else from receiving two salaries from the Government. Military personnel and commissioned officers are now coming back who have the right of terminal accrued leave. Many of them desire to go back to work immediately for the Government. The bill allows them to draw their military terminal-leave pay while also drawing civilian pay.

Mr. WHERRY. In other words, it permits them to draw civilian pay even though on terminal leave? Is that correct?

Mr. DOWNEY. That is a better expression of it.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DOWNEY. The conference report incorporates certain amendments which Members of both Houses thought were necessary.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, would the report amend the law in any other respect so that a civilian Government employee may draw two salaries from the Government?

Mr. DOWNEY. No; it would affect no one except the military personnel on terminal leave.

Mr. WHERRY. And aside from the technical differences, the meat of the matter is that a person who returns from military service and is discharged, who has terminal leave accruing, can at the same time draw a check from a Government agency for civilian service?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3749) to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide for a readjustment allowance for all veterans of World War II, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. GEORGE, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado,

[PUBLIC LAW 226—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 489—1ST SESSION]

[S. 1036]

AN ACT

To provide for the adjustment of the compensation of certain members or former members of the armed forces of the United States who, before the expiration of their terminal leave, have performed, or shall hereafter perform, civilian services for the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act making provisions for payment of employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for accumulated or accrued annual leave when ordered to active duty with the military or naval forces of the United States", approved August 1, 1941, as amended April 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 200), is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) Any person, who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have performed active service in the armed forces, may, while on terminal leave pending separation from or release from active duty in such service under honorable conditions, enter or reenter employment of the Government of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), and, in addition to compensation for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances from the armed forces for the unexpired portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment.

"(b) Any such person who, prior to the date of enactment of this section, entered or reentered such employment without having used all accumulated and current accrued leave to which he would have been entitled as a result of such service had he not entered or reentered such employment, shall, upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, or the Federal Security Administrator, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled while on terminal leave for the unused portion of such accumulated and current accrued leave had he not entered or reentered such employment.

"(c) Any such person who, while on terminal leave from the armed forces, performed or shall hereafter perform services for the Government of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including any corporation created under

authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), for which he would have been entitled to be paid had he regularly become employed or reemployed in a civilian position prior to performing such services, and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces for the period during which such services were performed, shall, if he has not otherwise been compensated for such services, be entitled, upon application therefor filed with the General Accounting Office, or, in the case of a person performing such services for a Territory or possession, filed with the appropriate agency or officer of the Government of such Territory or possession, to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the compensation he would have received for such services had he been regularly employed or reemployed and had he not been receiving pay and allowances from the armed forces.

“(d) Any such person who enters the employment of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, shall upon application therefor filed with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, or the Federal Security Administrator, as the case may be, be entitled to be paid a lump sum equal in amount to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled for the unused portion of his accumulated and current accrued leave.

“(e) No waiver effectuated prior to the date of enactment of this section of any right to receive any payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under this section shall operate to deny such person entitlement to such payment.

“(f) As used in this section, the term ‘armed forces’ includes the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, and the commissioned corps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and their respective components.”

Approved November 21, 1945.

